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TO DIRECTOR (100-42529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 032030 3P

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CIRM.

ON JUNE TWO LAST, [REDACTED] ADVISED ON JUNE ONE LAST, RALPH D. ABERNATHY, VICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER, SCLC, CONTACTED THE SCLC FINANCE OFFICE FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. WHERE HE WAS ATTENDING THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE AND INSTRUCTED [REDACTED] OF THE [REDACTED] FOR THE PRECEDING THREE MONTHS TO REFLECT IN PARTICULAR SCLC INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR THOSE MONTHS. ABERNATHY [REDACTED] [REDACTED] OF THE SCLC EXECUTIVE STAFF TO BE HELD IN ATLANTA JUNE SIX NEXT.

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AT ONE THREE EIGHT ZERO S ASTE

AT ONE THREE EIGHT ZERO S ASTERISK ADVISED DURING THE MORNING OF JUNE THREE INSTANT REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., PRESIDENT, SCLC, CONTACTED [REDACTED] TO THE PRESIDENT, SCLC, FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. AND TOLD HER THERE WOULD BE A "BUDGET AND

END PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

FINANCIAL MEETING" AS WELL AS AN SCLC EXECUTIVE STAFF MEETING
AT SCLC HEADQUARTERS JUNE SIX ^{NEXT} ~~NEXT~~, KING SAID CLARENCE JONES,
STANLEY LEVISON AND HARRY WACHTEL WILL ARRIVE IN ATLANTA ON THE
EVENING OF JUNE FIVE NEXT. KING SAID "WE" WILL START THE BUDGET
AND FINANCE MEETING AT TEN AM AND THE EXECUTIVE STAFF MEETING
WILL COMMENCE TWELVE THIRTY PM, JUNE SIX NEXT. KING INSTRUCTED
MCDONALD TO ASCERTAIN FROM LEVISON THE TIME HE, JONES AND WACHTEL WILL
ARRIVE IN ATLANTA AND THEIR DESIRES AS TO HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

HE [REDACTED]

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HAVE HIS FINANCIAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE JUNE SIX NEXT. DURING
THE AFTERNOON OF JUNE THREE INSTANT, IT WAS DISCREETLY DETERMINED
FROM [REDACTED] THAT AS OF THAT TIME [REDACTED] HAD
NOT RECEIVED ANY INSTRUCTIONS TO ATTEND ANY FUNCTION DURING THE
FOREPART OF THE COMING WEEK WHICH COULD BE IDENTIFIED AS THE
AFOREMENTIONED MEETING ON JUNE SIX NEXT. INFORMANT SAID, HOWEVER,

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] KING AND OR ABERNATHY AS OF JUNE SIX NEXT.

NEW YORK WILL EXPEDITIOUSLY ADVISE ATLANTA OF ANY INFORMATION

PAGE THREE

OBTAINED FROM ITS SOURCES REGARDING TRAVEL TO AND ARRIVAL IN ATLANTA OF JONES, LEVISON AND WACHTEL ON EVENING OF JUNE FIVE NEXT.

PREDICATED UPON SUCH INFORMATION AS IS SUBSEQUENTLY DEVELOPED, ATLANTA WILL ENDEAVOR TO COVER ARRIVAL OF JONES, LEVISON AND WACHTEL IN ATLANTA ON EVENING OF JUNE FIVE NEXT. ON MORNING OF JUNE SIX NEXT, ATLANTA WILL ENDEAVOR TO OBSERVE THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS ENTER SCLC HEADQUARTERS. HOWEVER, IN THE EVENT IT

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ATLANTA WILL CONDUCT NO PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITY THAT DATE IN THE INTEREST OF SECURITY.

INFORMATION SET FORTH FROM AT ONE THREE EIGHT ZERO S ASTERISK IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED THEREON WHICH MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE SECURITY OF THIS SOURCE OF EXTREME SENSITIVITY. DISSEMINATION OF ANY SUCH INFORMATION MUST ACCORDINGLY BE CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~.

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DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] [REDACTED] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [REDACTED] [REDACTED] AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLE RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY.

CORRECTIONS--- 1. ON PAGE ONE DISREGARD THAT FIRST PART OF LINE 11
2. LINE TWO PAGE TWO WORD SIX IS SPELL NEXTR RPT NEXT..

END

NY... AWS

FBI NEW YORK

42

F B I

Date: 6/5/66

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR (100-42529) and ATLANTA

FROM: NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

RE ATLANTA TEL JUNE THREE LAST.

NEW YORK SOURCES UNABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION
INDICATING TRAVEL TO ATLANTA BY CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY
LEVISON OR HARRY WACHTEL.

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SEARCHED
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June 5
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100-153735-2395

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *5:45* M Per *[Signature]*

May 25, 1966

GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) on May 20, 1966, advised that a meeting of the Secretariat, CP, USA, had been held in New York City on Thursday, May 19, 1966. At this time JOHN AIT, the Party attorney, had addressed the meeting and delivered a report on the legal situation confronting the Party, particularly in regard to future McCarran Act proceedings. At this time AIT stated that the situation did not look overly optimistic for the Party. In the re-trial to be conducted against the Party, AIT was of the opinion that there would be an unfavorable ruling in the lower courts. He then noted that the situation in the lower courts had not changed since the first trial and the same judge will hear their case. With such an unfavorable ruling, the Party could anticipate new attacks against it and its leaders. He then went on to note that in making this report he was not coming out and advising the CP not to hold an open convention. He noted that he was presenting this information and it was totally up to the Party as to what action they would decide upon.

In view of AIT's report, it was decided that the forthcoming National Convention would not be as open as had been previously desired and they will restrict the number of officers to be formally elected.

At this same Secretariat meeting, GUS HALL remarked that there had been a discussion, sometimes heated, on problems regarding the future leadership role of the Negro in the Party. At this time, such Negro leaders as JAMES JACKSON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, and HENRY WINSTON made it absolutely clear that in the future they will not act as front men but will demand equal leadership responsibilities. They want a Negro in the top leadership and will push for this. They will not be satisfied with less and this leader so elected must be identified in the public eye as one of the leading spokesmen for the CP, USA. WINSTON is being pushed for such leadership position.

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SAC, CHICAGO (100-33741)

CP, USA - ORGANIZATION
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EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION IS OF A VERY SENSITIVE NATURE AND TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant's statement dated May 25, 1966, containing information orally furnished on May 25, 1966, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on June 2, 1966, and the original report is maintained in CG file A)134-46-9890.

2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)

②-New York (RM)

(1 - 100-54965 (JOHN APT)
(1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-16785 (JAMES E. JACKSON)
(1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-27589 (CARL WINTNER)
(1 - 100-89691 (CP, USA - Domestic Administration Issues)
(1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA - Organization)
(1 - 100-153735 (CIAM)

3-Chicago

(1 - A)134-46-9890)
(1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

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JUN 6 1966
FBI - NEW YORK

A

Suggested

WHITE PAPER



THE OTHER CHICAGO



THE CITY'S EMPLOYED POOR

Issued by:

The Chicago Chapter

NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

100 153735-2398

FOREWORD

Early this year, in an address to the AFL-CIO Executive Council of which he is a member, A. Philip Randolph, venerable President of the Negro American Labor Council, signaled one of the most decisive areas of the war on poverty. He delineated the employed poor, those who work but earn under \$3,000 a year and who are unorganized, as a special responsibility of organized labor. Showing that a major aspect of the goal of ending slums was the need to drastically raise the income of the working poor, Randolph issued a stirring call for a great crusade to organize the unorganized, employed poor.

Listening to the speeches as reported in the press at the 62nd Annual meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry about the same time Randolph was speaking, one might think that his call for organization and raising the incomes of the lowest-paid could not apply to Chicago.

For at that gala banquet, Chicago was called the "richest city in the world" and a dazzling figure was produced to back up this claim: the average family income in Chicago in 1965 was \$9,478.

Lest there be any who are lulled to sleep by such talk - any who may smugly believe that all is well and nothing need be done - it is necessary to present something more than an "average" family income.

For that "average" is, in reality, a dividing line between two Chicago's: one, a smaller portion, which lives in spacious suburban subdivisions and lush Gold Coast high rises; the other, and far bigger, living in sorry sub-divided shacks and high rise slums.

The 62nd CACI meeting did not speak for the other Chicago. THIS WHITE PAPER DOES.

This white paper confines itself to that sector of the poor (families with incomes of \$3,000 a year or less - the official government designation of what constitutes poor) which has received the least attention - THE EMPLOYED POOR.

First, we present the essential facts; then we offer a few comments; finally, we offer some conclusions.

The contents of this White Paper concern every Chicagoan. None can escape the corroding effects of the deprivation and dire poverty, which, as the facts reveal, affects hundreds of thousands.

This White Paper is more than an exposure. It is a call to the conscience of all decent-minded Chicagoans, a call to action.

As such, we invite - nay, we call for - an aroused community to join hands with organized labor to bring about the only meaningful solution which present-day conditions allow: a mighty crusade to organize the unorganized as the condition for drastically raising the income of slum and ghetto dwellers, which, in turn, is the decisive condition for the elimination of slums, along with the fight for full employment.

Timuel Black,
President, Chicago Chapter
Negro American Labor Council

Some Data On The Employed Poor in Chicago Area

(Figures From Bureau of Labor Statistics)

1. In 1964, the following earned less than \$3,000 a year in take-home pay.

8,000 in electric components and accessories industries
27,800 in apparel and other finished textil products
107,300 in general merchandising, including 61,300 in department stores,
29,600 in mail order houses
15,300 in miscellaneous retail stores
28,000 in apparel and accessories
26,500 in hotels and lodging places
26,500 in laundries, laundry services, cleaning and dyeing plants
14,300 in hospitals

This totals 253,500 employed poor for whom earnings are listed.

2. In addition: at least half, if not the majority of the following,
for whom no earnings figures are listed, undoubtedly earned
less than \$3,000 take home:

42,600 in personal services
28,600 in miscellaneous manufacturing
15,500 in amusement & recreation services other than motion pictures
84,500 in medical & other health services (other than hospitals)
65,700 in miscellaneous business services
5,700 in miscellaneous repair services

This totals 242,600. Assuming only half earn less than \$3,000, or
120,300, this brings the total to 335,000.

3. In addition: At least 200,000 other workers in industries where the
average wage is \$80 to \$110 a week earn much less than that
average, placing them in the \$3,000 category.

Thus, in the Greater Chicago area (Cook, Kane, DuPage, Lake and
Will Counties) at least 515,000 are working poor. Of these, at
least 140,000 live in the city of Chicago, the overwhelming part
in the slums and ghettos.

The biggest proportion of these work in industries which are either
unorganized or in which only a small percentage are organized.

Information Concerning Hospital Workers in Chicago

Of the 14,318 hospital workers whose income (take home) is less than \$3,000 a year:

8,980 are professional, technical employees, nursing aids and practical nurses;

5,338 are hourly-paid workers, who, in turn, break down as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| under 90¢ an hour: | 75 |
| 90¢ to \$1.00 : | 182 |
| 1.00 to 1.10 : | 231 |
| 1.10 to 1.20 : | 1091 |
| 1.20 to 1.30 : | 1435 |
| 1.30 to 1.40 : | 1391 |
| 1.40 to 1.50 : | 1172 |
| 1.50 to 1.60 : | 530 |
| 1.60 to 1.70 : | 231 |
| | 5338 |

Percentage of workers employed in hospitals which provide:

| <u>Medical Insurance</u> | <u>Covered</u> | <u>Not Covered</u> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Non-Professional empls. | 32% | 68% |
| Office, Clerical | 43% | 57% |
| Registered Nurses | 40% | 60% |
| Prof. & Technical empls. | 40% | 60% |
| <u>Surgical Insurance</u> | | |
| Non-Prof. employees | 25% | 75% |
| Office, Clerical | 32% | 68% |
| Registered Nurses | 35% | 65% |
| Prof., Technic empls. | 30% | 70% |
| <u>Hospitalization</u> | | |
| Non-Prof. empls. | 81% | 19% |
| Office, Clerical | 78% | 22% |
| Registered Nurses | 91% | 9% |
| Prof. & Tech. empls. | 77% | 23% |
| <u>Life Insurance</u> | | |
| Non-Prof. employees | 22% | 78% |
| Office, Clerical | 28% | 72% |
| Registered Nurses | 26% | 74% |
| Prof. and Tech. empls. | 23% | 77% |

The Figures and Their Interpretation

Some may say that actually many workers listed in the separate categories on the preceding pages earn as much as \$100 or \$500 more than the \$3,000 poverty level. We reply that the official figures do not bear this out.

But even assuming that such an additional sum for unorganized workers only means that money must go to pay for the many fringe benefits which organized workers have won without having to pay the total cost themselves. Furthermore, \$100 or \$500 above poverty level only means such workers are but from two to six paychecks removed from that level, and any misfortune or illness immediately hurls them below that level.

In reality, the \$3,000 poverty level is too low. Many workers with a \$3,500 income find themselves in poverty due to inflation, illness and other unforeseen and costly misfortunes.

Some may say that many of those listed as earning \$3,000 or less have other breadwinners in the family and that the family income is actually more. To be sure, this is so. If he happens to be single, he and his family can get by. But what if he gets married? His income is then withdrawn from the family, which is automatically reduced to poverty, and the new family formation starts out with a poverty-level income.

It would be far more to the point to affirm that in the richest country in the world, and in the self-styled richest city in the world, no worker ought to be expected to work for a living and find himself earning a poverty wage. A working man's income should be high enough to provide a minimum decent living for his whole family.

Some may say that the figures are not the most accurate. We can only vouch for them as coming from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. If some claim that there is some overlapping and that part of the figures are based on conjecture (as in the number of low-paid workers in industries where the figures don't spell it out), we hold that the figures are not far off the mark; and, even if they were reduced by 100,000 - to satisfy the most skeptical, - it would still leave 300,000 employed poor in Chicago. And the basic conclusions which follow in these pages would still be valid.

Some
Conclusions

In mid-March, following a conference with Nobel prize-winner, Dr. Martin Luther King, Mayor Richard B. Daley told the press:

"The problem of poverty wasn't created in Chicago. It was created a thousand miles away in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama."

Whatever his motivation for this statement, the least that can be said is that the figures in this White Paper prove the Mayor to be as uninformed on this score as he was when he proclaimed two years ago: "There are no slums in Chicago."

To judge by his current speeches, it seems that the fact of the existence of slums in Chicago has been brought to his attention, undoubtedly due in good part to the instructive activity of the Chicago Freedom Movement led by Dr. King and Al Raby. Thus, it would seem, the Mayor can learn.

It is to be hoped that this White Paper contributes to his education.

For it is not Negroes from the South, and Southern white immigrants who bring shamefully low-wage scales to Chicago. To be sure, poverty wages exist rampant in the South. But the hundreds of thousands in Chicago earning poverty wages are employed by Northern employers in Chicago open shops. This is Chicago-created poverty and it must be faced as such.

Moreover, the highly touted "richest city in the world" is revealed to stand 35th among cities in the average hourly rate paid to production workers! It is surpassed by 17 midwestern cities and two southern cities and lags behind virtually all west coast cities.

And it is precisely the poverty wage scale of the hundreds of thousands of low-paid, unorganized workers which drags the general average down. This seriously impairs the purchasing power levels of the city as a whole, affecting merchants and professional people as well; first of all those in the slum areas, but in the city as a whole as well. And it acts as a dead weight on the wage scales of organized workers, tending to keep them down and retarding their own further advance.

Receiving the lowest income, these hundreds of thousands have no choice but to live in the worst of housing conditions. It is no accident that 46% of the residents in the Robert Taylor Homes - that high-rise jungle slum - have incomes which are below the poverty level of \$3,000 a year.

Nor is it any accident that the company which leads the all-time high record profit parade among Chicago's 30 giant corporations - Sears-Roebuck and Co.- remains a citadel of the open shop.

There is a direct connection between poverty wages on one hand and record profits on the other: - the unorganized industry.

Unionization of Chicago's lowest-paid, unorganized hundreds of thousands is a fundamental means of eliminating slums and slum-conditions. For it would result in sharply raising wages, income, purchasing power.

The benefits of unionization and the higher wages it would bring is in the interest of the whole community:

- a. It is in the self-interest of the already organized workers whose own positions would thereby be strengthened and shored up further. And it would strengthen the whole labor movement.
- b. It is in the interest of business and professional groups in the slum and ghetto areas, who would benefit by the increased purchasing power of these hundreds of thousands.
- c. It is in the interest of suppliers of business, whose own business would increase; and business downtown and throughout the city would also benefit by such a growth in purchasing power. In turn, it would add a little more security to the jobs of workers employed in these businesses and services.
- d. It would provide a stimulus to providing more and decent housing to replace slums, for the income would be there with which to purchase or rent better dwellings; and it would deal a powerful blow to the purveyors of malicious propaganda in the real estate field on matters of property values. For a dollar does not lose its value when handled by a Negro or a Southern white immigrant; their chief problem is to have enough dollars.

Just what would increased income mean to Chicago?

A \$5 average weekly raise for the 400,000 employed poor would mean \$164,000 annual increase in the purchasing power of, primarily, the slum and ghetto dwellers.

A \$10 average weekly raise (\$520 annual) would mean \$208,000,000 more to spend each year.

A \$20 average weekly raise would mean \$416 million added to the city's purchasing power.

Even the lowest of these figures - a \$5 raise - results in a total annual sum comparable to that spent by the War on Poverty in all states of the midwest region last year; and is a sum almost equal to what visitors and conventioners spent last year in Chicago.

The significance of this is practically self-evident; the War on Poverty, the Fight to End Slums, requires a new dimension be added.

To the fight for jobs for the unemployed - and joblessness among Chicago Negroes runs at 10%, a rate which, if extended over the whole population, would mean a depression as big as the one in the Thirties - must be added the fight for upgrading the incomes of the lowest-paid. Both aspects of this war against poverty go hand and hand and the struggle on each front helps the other.

Organized labor, which, by organizing the mass production industries in the Thirties, brought unionization and higher incomes to millions of Negroes, has a vital and decisive role to perform on both of these fronts.

Once again, organized labor is called upon to raise its time-honored and battle-scarred banners, "ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED!" "AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

In this great endeavor, organized labor can count on the sympathy and active support of all that is decent in Chicago life; and we affirm that that is considerable.

This White Paper appeals to that considerable part of Chicago life to speak up in every way possible and assure labor of that vital support and encouragement.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 2, 1966

CG 100-36644
CG 100-41324

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-29-2011

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL (NALC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On June 1, 1966, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The NALC held a National Convention in the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966.

Sessions on Friday, May 27, 1966

From 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m., registration of the delegates took place.

Following the registration, welcoming remarks were extended to the delegates by Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin of Baltimore as well as from other local civic and labor leaders. Mayor McKeldin presented the key of

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RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

of the city to A. Philip Randolph, the National President
of the NALC.

The keynote address was given by A. Philip Randolph. Randolph first presented a historical account of the Negro people in the United States from the time of Reconstruction (1865) to the present. Randolph stated that we at the Convention should not become involved in the Viet Nam controversy because many of the people in the civil rights struggle in the past, particularly throughout the South as well as in the North, have deserted the civil rights movement in order to demonstrate for peace. We, as black Americans as well as our friends in the labor movement, cannot fight on two fronts. The civil rights revolution must not be lost. In 1975 there will be 220,000,000 people in the United States of which 27,000,000 will be black Americans. Economic issues facing these millions will be the dominant issue.

Randolph praised the War on Poverty Program as well as President Johnson for calling together the June 1 and 2, 1966, Conference in order to fulfil the rights of the Negro people. Randolph praised the alliance of labor in the civil rights movement and the defeat of the Right to Work laws in California, Oklahoma and Ohio. He said that this same alliance of labor and the Negro people and the civil rights groups can win elections as well as economic freedom and justice.

Randolph received a standing ovation upon completion of his keynote address.

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RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
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From 2:00 to 5:00 p.m., addresses were given by Assistant United States Secretary of Labor Arthur Chapin; Don Slayman, Director of the Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO, and Ben D. Segal, Director of Liaison, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

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Upon completion of the above addresses, [] a delegate from Chicago, was given the floor by A. Philip Randolph. [] reported of the outcome on struggles conducted by NALC in Chicago with the Motorola Corporation in Chicago which included the Myart Case and the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC). He also spoke of the progress of upgrading Negroes in the railroad industry in the Chicago area as well as in connection with other matters in which the Chicago NALC Chapter has been involved.

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[] reported that the Chicago Chapter has prepared a report for the Convention's consideration, which report sets forth a proposed program to improve the work and expand the activities of the NALC. This Chicago program principally proposes a program of organizing the unorganized which includes people residing within the ghetto in Chicago and involves $\frac{1}{2}$ million people. [] pointed out that these $\frac{1}{2}$ million people who are employed earn only \$3,000 per year or less. [] stated that he had with him copies of this program and he asked permission that the Convention give this proposed program for NALC serious consideration. This document or program is entitled "A Suggested WHITE PAPER - THE OTHER CHICAGO - THE CITY'S EMPLOYED POOR", which document

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
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COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

was prepared and issued by the Chicago Chapter of the
NALC.

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It is noted that this document or program
was principally prepared by [redacted]
[redacted] however, it is further noted that prior to
the time that the Chicago document was finalized, certain
portions of the document were reviewed and discussed by
leaders of the Illinois Communist Party (CP), and in general,
they agreed with its contents.

At 8:00 p.m. there was held a public rally
sponsored by the NALC at the Masonic Temple in
Baltimore. The principal speakers at the rally included
I. W. Abel, International President of the United Steel
Workers of America, and Jackie Robinson, Chairman of the
Board of Directors, Freedom National Bank, New York, New
York, (the former baseball star of the Brooklyn Dodgers).

It was learned that after the rally, a small CP
caucus was held that evening which included Jim Jackson,
national CP functionary, who stated that he was attending
the Convention as a "The Worker" correspondent. This small
CP caucus discussed the Chicago proposed program for NALC
and Jackson considered it good and felt that it should get as
wide a circulation among the delegates as possible. Jackson
also urged that if possible, the delegates propose
as strong as possible a resolution against the United States
oppression in Viet Nam. This caucus also discussed
the NALC election which was to be held on Sunday,
May 29, 1966, and it was agreed that as far as the
interests of the CP are concerned, Cleveland Robinson

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RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

of New York would be the logical man for National NALC
President replacing Randolph.

Sessions on Saturday, May 28, 1966

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Sessions commenced at 10:00 a.m. and it was
noted that prior to the sessions, [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted], Chicago delegates, were observed
distributing copies of the Chicago proposed program to
the delegates.

At 10:00 a.m., Chairmen were named for six
different panels of discussion. Delegates who wished to
participate in the various panel discussions were directed
to assigned meeting places in the hotel. These panels
included:

Jobs, Unemployment and the Negro Worker

Voting, Registration and Equal Representation

Integrated Housing and the Ghetto

Education, Apprenticeship and Training

Project Equality

The Intellectual and the Labor Movement

None of the panel chairmen or resource people
involved with the panels were known to be CP members.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
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COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

The panel on Jobs, Unemployment and Negro Worker, had the largest attendance of about 50 people and was chaired by Cleveland Robinson. During the panel, 14 or 15 speakers spoke and included Tim Black, [redacted] and Jim Jackson.

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In his remarks, Jim Jackson raised the question of Viet Nam and wondered how can we fight poverty, give the Negroes their rights and build a great society in this country if billions of dollars will be spent to support aggression in Viet Nam. Jackson said that we cannot have "butter" and "guns".

There was objection from one of the delegates concerning Jackson's remarks, the delegate claiming that the question of Viet Nam is out of order. The chairman of this panel, Cleveland Robinson, then stated that this was not exactly so, there being a connection with the War on Poverty, full equality, etc., and asked the panel resume speaker to comment on this in his resume. This resume speaker stated that there is a relationship between the two, for if there is going to be less "butter", there will be less "butter" for the poor. He further pointed out that there already has been a cut in the poverty program.

Cleveland Robinson pointed out during this panel that considerable progress could be made in the areas of poverty, civil rights, elimination of slums, and promoting vast job programs (schools, hospitals, etc.,) with the money that is being spent in Viet Nam.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Other participants spoke of the minimum wage law, lack of jobs, especially among Negroes in the age bracket of 18-25, the need to combat "sweetheart" contracts by labor unions, the need to organize the South, and the need for labor unions to utilize their resources to upgrade Negroes and on-the-job training.

In summation, the resume speaker stated that in order to win voting rights, civil rights and some of the other measures recently passed by Congress, costs the power structure nothing at all but when you begin to demand for increases in minimum wage, Social Security, retirement benefits, a larger share of the economic pie, you then will really get into some real struggles with the power structure since they do not give these things without a real struggle.

CP members who were known to participate in the above mentioned panel included Ralph Turner and [redacted] of Chicago, and Jim Jackson of New York.

From 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., there were six reports made to the delegates based on the panel discussions held during the morning sessions.

During the evening at 7:30 p.m., the NALC banquet was held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, with Cassie Davis, star of stage, screen and TV, as the main speaker.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

During the time of the NALC banquet, a separate dinner was held by the Chicago NALC delegation at which the delegates discussed the handling of the Chicago proposed program and the possible candidates of the National NALC knowing that there were apparently three candidates, namely, Cleveland Robinson of New York, [redacted] [redacted] from Detroit, Michigan, and [redacted] from Cleveland, Ohio. After much discussion, it was agreed that the Chicago delegation will cast their one vote for Cleveland Robinson.

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Sessions on Sunday, May 29, 1966

The National NALC Board met at 9:00 a.m. and remained in session until 2:00 p.m. In the meantime, the remaining delegates were observed exchanging ideas and even forming small caucuses, they being mostly concerned as to what issues the National Board was discussing since the morning sessions of the Convention on that date were scheduled to reconvene at 10:00 a.m.

At 2:00 p.m., the Convention reconvened with A. Philip Randolph chairing. Reports were made by the Rules and Credentials Committee and resolutions were made and adopted. Resolutions on the following issues which were proposed and adopted included:

- 1.) Minimum Family Income
- 2.) Free Education for All Americans
- 3.) Accept the Chicago Program

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

- 4.) Repeal Section 14B of Taft-Hartley Act
- 5.) Organize the Unorganized
- 6.) Genocide and Human Rights Covenants
- 7.) Migrant Farm Workers
- 8.) Collective Bargaining in the South
- 9.) Housing
- 10.) Jobs
- 11.) Slum and Slum Clearance

In addition, a resolution on Peace was adopted which in substance set forth the United States position and reasons for the United States being in Viet Nam, however, further pointing out that the United States is always ready to discuss peace and maintain peaceful relations around the world.

In regard to the election of a new National President for NALC, three candidates were nominated, namely, Cleveland Robinson, [redacted], and [redacted]. Before the voting took place, [redacted] in a long speech declined the nomination.

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Cleveland Robinson was elected the new president receiving 18 votes while [redacted] received four.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

It is noted that each 50 members in a Chapter received one vote.

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[redacted] of Chicago was one of [redacted]
[redacted] elected while [redacted] of Chicago was
again re-elected [redacted]

It was obvious that since A. Philip Randolph chaired the sessions on the last day of the Convention that he was not going to permit any hassels regarding any resolutions, particularly the resolution on Viet Nam, nor was he going to permit any hassel in connection with the election of officers, it being known that Randolph's choice as a successor was Cleveland Robinson.

It was announced during the time of the Convention that 215 delegates and observers registered for the Convention with about 25 to 30 additional people present who, however, did not register. It was further announced that of the 215 delegates and observers registered, 111 were from New York.

It was learned that the NALC nationally has a membership of between 800 and 900.

It was reported that the following NALC Chapters were represented at the Convention:

Boston
Chicago
Cleveland
Detroit
Milwaukee
Philadelphia

Pittsburgh
Westchester, New York
Youngstown, Ohio
Baltimore
New York City

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

CP members recognized in attendance who
attended either the entire Convention or part of the
Convention, are as follows:

From New York, New York:

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[redacted] - a national CP functionary

From Baltimore, Maryland:

[redacted] - a leader of the Maryland
CP District
[redacted] - a member of the National CP Committee

From Chicago, Illinois:

[redacted] - in addition to [redacted] being
designated by the Illinois CP District to
work in NALC, [redacted] also is Chairman of the
Railroad Club, Illinois CP
[redacted] - in addition to also being
designated by the Illinois CP District to work
in NALC, [redacted] also is a member of the
Railroad Club, Illinois CP, as well as in
charge of the industrial work within the
Illinois CP

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist
newspaper.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-29-2011

FBI

Date: 6/2/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

CINAL

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS-C
BUREAU FILE 100-432067
NEW YORK FILE 100-139834
CHICAGO FILE 100-36644

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
BUREAU FILE 100-442529
NEW YORK FILE 100-153735
CHICAGO FILE 100-41324 4

Re Chicago airtel dated 5/24/66 and Bureau letter
to New York dated 4/15/66, the latter being captioned
"COMINFIL NALC; IS-C".

- 6 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
- ② - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Boston (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
- 4 - Chicago

1 - 100-32207 (CINAL)

EHW/pas
(26)

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153735

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|------------|---------|
| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JUN 6 1966 | |

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-153735-2400

CG 100-36644
CG 100-41324

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) and appropriate copies for other offices listed below containing information of the National NALC Convention held in Baltimore, Maryland, 5/27-29/66.

b7D

The source utilized in the LHM is who furnished the information to the contacting Agent on 6/1/66.

The LHM is ~~classified confidential~~ since information reported by the source could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

Information copies of the LHM are being sent to Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Offices since reportedly delegates from cities within the respective Divisions were represented at the Convention.

Two Xerox copies each of the proposed Chicago NALC program entitled "A Suggested WHITE PAPER - THE OTHER CHICAGO - THE CITY'S EMPLOYED POOR", and which has been described in the LHM, are being furnished only to the Bureau and New York Office for their additional information.

5
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, ALBANY

DATE: 6/6/66

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603)

SUBJECT: CP, USA, NYD
IS - C

1-Albany (RM)

(1-100-

3-Buffalo (RM)

(1-100-

(1-100-

(1-100-

1-NY 134-831 (INV)

1-NY 100-128814 (CP, USA, NYD Organization)(42)

1-NY 100-128812 (CP, USA, NYD Political Activities)(42)

1-NY 100-128809 (CP, USA, NYD Strategy in Industry)(42)

1-NY 100-128823 (CP, USA, NYD Domestic Administrative)(42)

1-NY 100-153735 (CIRM)(42)

1-NY 100-83828

(47)

1-NY 100-88543

(47)

1-NY 100-58535

(47)

1-NY 100-

1-NY 100-13472

(42)

1-NY 100-13365

(45)

1-NY 100-84275

(42)

1-NY 100-15946

(47)

1-NY 100-56

(42)

1-NY 100-138

(47)

1-NY 100-67670

(42)

1-NY 100-13473

(42)

1-NY 100-135736

(42)

1-NY 100-68053

(46)

1-NY 100-84147

(46)

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COPIES CONTINUED

1-NY 100-26603

JFL: bca

(63)

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| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JUN 6 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

JFL

100-153735-2401

NY 100-26603

Identity of Source

[redacted] who has furnished
reliable info in past (conceal

Description of info b7D

A CP, USA, NY District
Committee meeting held in NYC,
on April 16 and 17, 1966

Date received

4/21 and 25/66

Received by

SA JOHN F. LANGERY

Original location

[redacted]

A copy of informant's report follows:

NY 100-26603

4/25/65

On April 16, 1966, a New York District CP Committee meeting was held at the Hotel Edison, New York City, and on April 17, 1966, the New York District Committee meeting was held at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City. At this meeting, in addition to the regular committee members present, a number of people were invited as guests. The following are the CP members who were recognized in attendance at the meetings of the NY District on April 16 and 17, 1966:

[REDACTED]

CONSTANTINE RADZIE

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[REDACTED]

GIL GREEN

[REDACTED]

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

JIM TORMEY

MIKE DAVIDOW

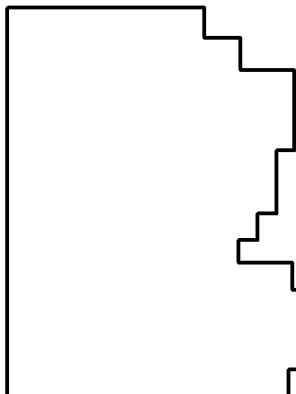
[REDACTED]

SI GERSON

[REDACTED]

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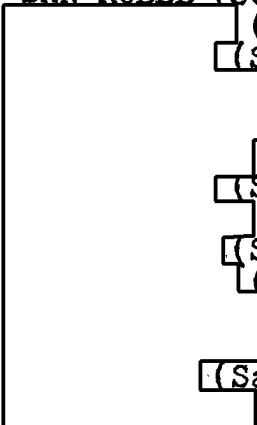
NY 100-26603



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(Sunday)
(Sunday)
(Sunday)

DAN RUBEL (Sunday)



(Sunday)
(Sunday)
(Sunday)
(Sunday)
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(Sunday)
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(Saturday)
(Saturday)
(Saturday)
(Sunday)

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On April 16, 1966, at the Hotel Edison, [redacted] for the New York District CP Committee meeting which was held that day. [redacted] gave the main report which was on the Negro question.

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[redacted] stated that the Negro question had been discussed by the Party on national and state levels but had not been discussed throughout the city on club levels and district levels therefore this was a weakness. He stated that there had been

NY 100-26603

some upgrading in the state and city government concerning Negro employment but on the whole the Negro has not made too many important gains in job employment, apprenticeship training programs, education and union status. In fact, [redacted] claimed that the Negro people were worse off now than they had ever been and in pointing this out he said that one of the worse situation concerned itself with housing. He stated that the left should take the initiative in the struggle within the ghetto area to solve the conditions of bad housing for the Negro and Puerto Rican people.

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There is a tendency by many to think that the fight is over due to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voters Right Bill and the current flow of anti-poverty bills. [redacted] said the fight is definitely not over even though this legislation has passed.

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Crises have developed in Negro civil rights organizations as many of their leaders have gone into anti-Party programs and therefore "our" organization is weakened. Many of the CORE Chapters have been eliminated and the membership of the NAACP is down by 20 thousand. There is white chauvinism among the cadre and this has been listed both with the civil rights movement and the peace movement. However, on the brighter side of things, peace organizations in Harlem are growing and Party concentration in these areas is paying off. According to [redacted] the national leadership wants Party concentration in Harlem and announced Party spokesman in that area too. The Party should recruit in this area and one way to do this is through the paper, "The Worker". It can be a great help.

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The Party, according to [redacted], should also push both major political parties to put up more Negro candidates for state and national positions. In doing this the Party could support these candidates.

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NY 100-26603

Following [] report, discussions by those present ensued which were generally in favor of the report and thereupon passed without any derogatory comments.

On April 17, 1966, the New York District Committee meeting was held at the Hotel Manhattan and a report was delivered by [] on trade unionism.

[] set forth what had to be done in the trade unions with regard to the struggle of the Negro people for their rights within the unions. He emphasized that white comrades should fight to advance the cause of the Negro and Puerto Rican workers in the shops. According to [] the Party must solve the problems of how to help the lower level of the Negro and Puerto Ricans in their communities and on their jobs. The Party must show the masses what it is doing to aid the cause of the exploited minority groups by putting greater demands on the capitalists through the trade unions.

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[] stated that the role of the left has been very active in left lead unions, namely District 65, Local 1199, Local 3 of the Bakers, Local 89 of the Food Industry and Local 485 of the IUE.

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In regards to peace, he stated that there has been some progress in eight or nine unions concerning this issue. However, the Party has to extend its influence and strengthen its power within the labor organizations itself. The union membership must be gotten into as a mass into the peace issue not just the union leaders. At this meeting, [] praised the trade union for shop organization which has done a lot on a peace issue.

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NY 100-26603

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He also urged the comrades to participate in the peace march on Washington scheduled for the middle of May and stated that he would like at least one Party member from each Party group to go to Washington for this event.

After [] report, a general discussion ensued which was quite favorable on his report and the report was passed.

File--Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

48-10-53473-1 GPO

File 100-153735-2402-2403 7/8/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial Date

Pending

Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

Serial sent to Bureau, per
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23
Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To From

Initials of Clerk {

Date {

Date Charged

Employee

Location



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-29-2011

Washington, D. C. 20535
June 7, 1966

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS;

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

On June 7, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished confidential information in the past, advised that George Meyers, Communist Party (CP) District Chairman for the Washington, D. C., Virginia and Maryland district, stated a discussion was held regarding the recent change of leadership of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee at a recent National Committee meeting of the CP. A decision was made at this meeting to wait a period of two months and thereafter, publicly attack Stokely Carmichael. Meyers described Carmichael in profane terms but did not elaborate on reasons for his dislike of Carmichael or the reasons for which Carmichael would be attacked by the CP.

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recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

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~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-153735-2405

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| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JUN 8 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

OK

AIRTEL

Date: 6/7/66

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

CIRM

(Bufile 100-442529)

(NYfile 100-153735)

(WFOfile 100-43710)

COMINFIL, SNCC

IS-C

(Bufile 100-439190)

(ATfile 100-6488)

(WFOfile 100-41626)

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Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM captioned as above. Two and three copies, respectively, of same LHM as enclosed for the NY at AT Offices.

Sources furnishing info in LHM is [redacted], who furnished info to SA [redacted], JR., on 6/7/66.

LHM is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since info from informant could reasonably be attributed to him and results in his identification, compromising his future effectiveness.

- But*
- 4 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
 - 2 - New York (RM) (Encs. 2)
 - 3 - Atlanta (RM) (Encs. 3)
(1 - 100-6812) (CARMICHAEL)
 - 3 - WFO
(1 - 100-43503) (CARMICHAEL)

b6
b7C

LSM:sew
(12)

AIRTEL

100-153735-2406

| | |
|------------|---------|
| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JUN 8 1966 | |
| NEW YORK | |

OK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
June 8, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 7, 1966, that Henry Winston and Gus Hall [redacted]

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[redacted]
Winston related that he and Claude Lightfoot had discussed the case, and had learned (source of information unknown but believed to be the news media) that subsequent [redacted] and as he was crawling toward Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local police cars, that there was no return of fire against the assailant [redacted] by the (police and FBI), nor was there protective fire to insure that he [redacted] made it safely to assistance. Winston said the failure to do those things was a brazen case of "one hundred per cent racist bandits firing murderously at the civil rights fighter". That failure, Winston said, showed that there was absolutely no protection whatsoever afforded to Negro democratic fighters even though there were present "so called law enforcement agents". That failure, according to Winston, was not only a dereliction of duty by local authorities, but has national applications as well which, according to Winston, in "our (Party's) opinion calls for the immediate demand of Hoover's (FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover) resignation for his failure to provide protection for democrats in general and Negroes in particular fighting for equal rights in the South".

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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Be

100-153735-2407

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Winston then proposed to Hall that the Party note these observations in the form of a statement in the news media in the nation. Hall agreed that Winston's proposal was a good one. The source, however, was unable to furnish information indicating what action, if any, would be taken by the Party.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in August, 1961, that Henry Winston was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), and Vice Chairman of the Party, during a meeting of the National Committee on August 12 and 13, 1961.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 13, 1964, that Gus Hall was General Secretary of the CPUSA.

According to a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 15, 1965, that Claude Lightfoot was Vice Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA, and Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party (CP).

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-29-2011

6/8/66

Best Copy Available

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
**SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)**

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b7D

Re New York teletype of 6/7/66, reporting the Party's intentions regarding [redacted]

Enclosed are nine copies of a LIM incorporating information from NY 2010-3*. One copy is enclosed for the information of the Chicago, Jackson and Memphis Offices.

Sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the LIM were:

[redacted] HENRY WINSTON
NY 604-3* GUS HALL
[redacted] CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

This LIM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could jeopardize the security of the sources, thereby causing irreparable damage to the defense interests of the United States.

- 3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (61-367) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Jackson (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Memphis (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-34984) (GUS HALL) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:emd
(10)

JMK

JMK

*By
By
R1*

100-153735-2408

FBI

Date: 6/9/66

Transmit the following in EN CODE
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) AND SACS, JACKSON,
ATLANTA AND MEMPHIS

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM; IS-C. OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK.

MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI IN SUPPORT OF []

[] RACIAL MATTERS.

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE,
DATED JUNE EIGHT, SIXTY SIX.

b6
b7C
b7D

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, SOURCE CLOSE
TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, ADVISED
THAT LEVISON []
CONCERNING MARCH. [] RELATED HE WAS TRYING TO ENLIST
FINANCIAL AID AS WELL AS PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE IN MARCH.
SAID [], SCLC, TOLD
HIM HE HAD CANCELLED TWO PLANE LOADS OF PEOPLE WHO PLANNED
TO DEPART FOR MISSISSIPPI. REASON FOR CANCELLATION, ACCORDING
TO [], WAS DUE TO INFORMATION THAT DEACONS (DEACONS FOR
DEFENSE) WERE INVOLVED AND THAT CORE AND NAACP HAD PULLED

4/9/66

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b7C

1-Supervisor #42
JMK:rmv
(2)

BY
BY

100-153735-2409
11 A

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 11 A M Per [Signature]

[Signature]

F B I

Date: 6/9/66

Transmit the following in EN CODE
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

PAGE TWO

NY 100-53735

b6
b7c

OUT OF MARCH. [] ACCORDING TO [], WAS TRYING TO
REACH KING TO URGE HIM TO WITHDRAW SUPPORT. [] SAID
KING IS NOT OPPOSED TO WORKING WITH DEACONS.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 6/9/66

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) AND SACS, ATLANTA
(157-) JACKSON
MEMPHIS

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-NEW)

CIRM

[REDACTED]; IS DASH C; OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NEW YORK.

MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI IN SUPPORT OF

[REDACTED]; RACIAL MATTERS.

NEW YORK THIRTY EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK,
A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, A COMMUNIST PARTY
MEMBER WHO IS PRINCIPAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING,
SCLC, PRESIDENT, ADVISED ON SIX NINE SIXTY SIX, THAT
LEVISON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] KING, ON THAT DATE. [REDACTED]

WORD FROM [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED],

AND THAT ALL IT IS WAITING ON IS WORD FROM DOCTOR KING.

1 - New York

JMK:kpm
(2)

13.19
124
100-153735-2410

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 5:10 PM Per [Signature] *AK*

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

NY 100-153735
157-

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LEVISON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LEVISON ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THEY
NEED MONEY AND MEN TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MARCH. LEVISON
SAID MONEY IS DESPERATELY NEEDED.

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[REDACTED] THE SCLC
CONFERENCE FOR MONDAY WILL BE HELD.

~~END~~ FOLLOWS.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)b6
b7c

PAGE THREE

NY 100-153735
157-

LATER, ACCORDING TO SOURCE, LEVISON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]: "ONCE AGAIN CONSCIENCE OF NATION IS AROUSED BY ANOTHER ATROCITY ON A PUBLIC HIGHWAY. WE ARE CONTINUING MARCH BEGUN BY [REDACTED] TO DRAMATIZE NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO PROTECT NON-VIOLENT PROTESTORS SEEKING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AS WELL AS FOR LONG RANGE SOLUTIONS. AMERICAN SOCIETY MUST FINALLY ADOPT TO BE TRUE TO ITSELF.

"WE NEED SUPPORT OF ALL PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL IN FORM OF PERSONAL PARTICIPATION IN THE MARCH AS WELL AS FUNDS TO SUSTAIN IT. WE WERE NOT PREPARED FOR THIS EMERGENCY FINANCIALLY OR ORGANIZATIONALLY. NEVERTHELESS WE ARE TRYING TO MEET IT WHILE CONTINUING EXTENSIVE SCLC PROGRAMS IN CHICAGO, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA. WE DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR PAST SUPPORT AND KNOW WE CAN COUNT THE STEEL WORKERS AS TRUE FRIENDS IN THIS NEW TEST FACING OUR DEMOCRACY. PLEASE SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THREE THREE FOUR AUBURN, ATLANTA."

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

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(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

PAGE FOUR

b6
b7cNY 100-153735
157-

LEVISON INSTRUCTED [REDACTED] THAT SHE SHOULD ADD TO REPLY THE ADDRESS WHERE MARCHERS SHOULD REPORT AND THAT TRANSPORTATION FROM MEMPHIS TO LINE OF MARCH WOULD BE PROVIDED.

[REDACTED] INFORMED LEVISON THAT UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS IS ALSO DESIROUS OF ASSISTING IN MARCH, THEREFORE, WANTED TO KNOW IF SHE COULD SEND SAME COMMUNICATION TO THE UAW. LEVISON REPLIED AFFIRMATIVELY, HOWEVER, INSTRUCTING THAT FIRST [REDACTED] SHOULD CONTACT [REDACTED] SINCE HE COULD HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] LHM FOLLOWS.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bu 100-442529
157-

New York, New York
June 9, 1966

b6
b7C

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

March on Jackson, Mississippi,
in Support of [redacted]
Racial Matters

b6
b7C

On June 8, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison (Principal advisor to Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) was in contact with [redacted] (Phonetic) of the American Jewish Congress, (AJC) on that date. The contact, according to the source, [redacted] [redacted] march being conducted by Martin Luther King, Jr., and other civil rights leaders in support of [redacted].

Levison said "they" (King and other rights leaders) want all the assistance they can get in support of their march. And as planned, the march, according to Levison, will

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~~SECRET~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-2411

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

March on Jackson, Mississippi,
in Support of [REDACTED]
Racial Matters

take sixteen days to complete. He said the number of days needed to complete the march will depend on how many miles they can make each day. Therefore, the sixteen day figure, Levison said, is subject to change.

Upon arriving in Jackson, as now planned, there will be a big rally similar to the one in Montgomery, Alabama, which was held following the Selma to Montgomery march last year.

As for people who desire to go down to march, Levison instructed [REDACTED] (Phonetic) to tell them to go to the Centenary Methodist Church, Mississippi Boulevard, Memphis, Tennessee, and from there they would be provided transportation to the point of march.

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As for his own plans, Levison said he would join the march prior to its completion. In addition to himself, Levison said Paul O'Dwyer (former New York City politician and brother of one time Mayor O'Dwyer of New York) would also go down to join the march..

Levison said he would attend a meeting of the SCLC which is scheduled for Monday, June 13, 1966, in Atlanta, Georgia, unless the meeting is cancelled due to King's participation in the march.

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b7C

Later in the day, the same source furnished information which indicated that Stanley Levison was contacted by [REDACTED] of the SCLC). [REDACTED]

-2-
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

March on Jackson, Mississippi,
in Support of [REDACTED]
Racial Matters

related that he was trying to get financial aid for the march. In addition, according to [REDACTED], he is trying to enlist people to go down to join the march.

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] [REDACTED] told him that he had cancelled two plane loads of people who had planned to depart for the Mississippi march. The reason given by [REDACTED] for the cancellation was that he had learned that the "Deacons" (Deacons for Defense) were involved in the march, and that as a result, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE) had pulled out of the march. [REDACTED] said, was trying to reach Martin Luther King to persuade him to pull out. [REDACTED] said King was not opposed to working with the Deacons, since he (King) saw nothing wrong with them.

Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

FBI

Date: 6/9/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

b6
b7C

MARCH ON JACKSON, MISS.
IN SUPPORT OF [REDACTED]
RACIAL MATTERS

Re NY teletypes of 6/8/66 and 6/9/66, reporting information from STANLEY LEVISON concerning march.

Enclosed are eleven copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information contained in re teletypes. Two copies are enclosed for the information of Memphis and Jackson Offices; two copies are also enclosed for the Atlanta office since it is origin in the MARTIN LUTHER KING case.

NY 3810-S* was the source of the information set forth in letterhead memorandum.

- 5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 11) (RM)
(1-157-)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 2-Jackson (100-) (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 2-Memphis (100-) (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1-New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
- 1-New York (157-) (MARCH ON JACKSON, MISS., IN SUPPORT OF [REDACTED])
- 1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

Searched _____
Serialized 10/24
Indexed _____
Filed 10/24

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JMK:rmv
(17)

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
100-153735-2412

NY 100-153735
157-

Source: used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON was
NY 694-S*.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~"
because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source
which furnishes information of a very sensitive nature about
racial matters in the USA and the Communist influence thereof.

New York, New York
June 9, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bufile 100-437041-34

Progressive Labor Party

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 17, 1966, that Thomas Johnson, a reporter for the "New York Times", a daily newspaper in New York City, had interviewed William Epton, Vice President of the Progressive Labor Party and Chairman of the Progressive Labor Party Harlem Club to obtain Epton's assessment of the last two years since the Harlem riots in July, 1964.

This interview of Epton was obtained by Johnson for possible inclusion in an article to appear in the "New York Times", Magazine Section, July, 1966.

Epton advised that "essentially nothing has changed in the community as far as the conditions of the people. We still have the highest rate of unemployment, dope addiction, poor hospital service, the highest rate of tuberculosis, the highest rents and the worst slums. Harlem has always been and it still is a potential bomb that any action on the part of the police can incite and make it go off. Brutality of the police against the people has not changed one bit since 1964. One can still walk the streets and feel the same tension that one felt in 1964. Now in the black community there is the added impetus of the war in Viet Nam. The black people feel that it is not their war and they have no interest in it, but it is another ingredient added to a very difficult, tense situation."

Epton continued by stating that as far as his trial was concerned the charges were absurd but he would have to agree that it was a legal trial. The charges were ridiculous as no one in his right mind could ever believe that one person could start a riot.

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SEARCHED *BS*
SERIALIZED *BS*
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100-153735-2413

Progressive Labor Party

Epton accused the City of New York of not carrying out its responsibilities and was trying to find someone to use as a scape goat when all they had to do was to look and see all the elements that make people want to rebel against their present system and that was what actually happened.

Epton claimed that at that particular time the Progressive Labor Party was trying to give some kind of leadership to the people against the police tactics in the Harlem community, and as a result the Progressive Labor Party bore the brunt of the city's attack.

In answer to a question that the Harlem riots were "Communist inspired" Epton replied that New York City Deputy Mayor Paul Screvane "like most people who have no consciousness or awareness of what is going on in the black community panicked".

Epton further stated that there is a kind of feeling among many white politicians that somebody always has to tell the black people or lead the black people to do things. The white politicians seem to think that the black people are not aware of their own conditions, therefore, someone has to tell them what their conditions are which forement an insurrection. Epton stated that Screvane had this old worn out white supremacy idea about black people and that someone has to tell them to do something. Therefore, anyone who speaks out against the conditions of the people is immediately called a Communist, left-wing, left-led, left-influenced or Communist inspired.

Epton further stated that he was home with his wife watching television when someone called him at home and told him that "the police were shooting down people in the streets". He got dressed and went down to the Harlem Progressive Labor Party Club at 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City, and spent a good part of the night observing the situation.

In the event of another riot Epton stated that the Progressive Labor Party role is quite clear and the Progressive Labor Party states publicly what they are going to do. The Progressive Labor Party supports any position the people take in their own behalf and in their own defense. Whatever the people decide to do and if the Progressive Labor Party considers it a just form of struggle the Progressive Labor Party will support and do everything it can to make that support as organized as possible.

Progressive Labor Party

Epton further stated that the only way the black people in Harlem can make progress is by organizing together to present their grievances in some sort of organized fashion.

Epton stated that once the people are organized and whatever action they decide to use in their own interests to achieve their ends which is national liberation for the black people in the United States the Progressive Labor Party will support their actions.

In answer to a question as to whether or not the Progressive Labor Party has grown in numbers since 1964, Epton replied that essentially the Progressive Labor Party has grown by possibly ten or fifteen per cent.

Epton stated that the Progressive Labor Party was not interested in playing a numbers game but is interested in the awareness of the people who come into the Progressive Labor Party. If the Progressive Labor Party recruits one member a year who turn out to be a good political person with a fine ideological understanding the Progressive Labor Party would consider it a success.

Epton stated "we don't expect to have socialism in this country in a couple of weeks. It will be a long range fight".

Epton advised that he is presently out on \$25,000 bail pending an appeal of his conviction on charges of criminal anarchy in New York City, and he was sentenced on January 27, 1966, to three one year sentences to run concurrently which meant one year of which he has served three months already.

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party is attached hereto and the source utilized therein has furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Progressive Labor Party

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP) PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times", City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as [redacted] New York, President, and [redacted] of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

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According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by [redacted] and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the 'Marxist-Leninist Quarterly', a theoretical magazine; 'Progressive Labor' a monthly magazine; 'Challenge', a New York City newspaper; and "Spark", a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of 'Challenge', page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-437041-34)

6/9/66

SAC, NEW YORK (100-147372)

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
IS-PLP
(OO:NY)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM reporting an interview of WILLIAM EPTON, Vice President of the PLP, concerning his assessment of the two years since the Harlem riots in NYC. This interview is reportedly to appear in the "New York Times" magazine section in July, 1966.

The source is NY 4569-S*

The LHM is marked "~~Confidential~~" as data furnished by the source could result in identification of this source of continuing value and impair the future effectiveness thereof and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the US.

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- 2 - Bureau (Encl.6) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-138651) ([redacted])
- ① - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (157-1217) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE) (42)
- 1 - New York

JWR:mym
(6)

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| FBI - NEW YORK | |

[redacted]

100-153735

SAC (100-26603-C42)(46)

6/10/66

SA JOHN A. HAAG (41)

b7D

MANHATTAN CP
IS - C

Identity of source:

[redacted], who has furnished reliable info in the past (conceal)

Description of info:

Meeting of CP Club #1 (Manhattan), 44 W. 95th St., NYC, 5/18/66

Date received:

b7D

5/25/66

Received by:

SA JOHN A. HAAG (written)

Original location:

[redacted]

A copy of informant's report follows:

- 1 - 100-154185 [redacted]
- 1 - 100-84994 (GOS. HALL)(42)
- 1 - 100-100351 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-115017 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-130220 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-93536 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-153735 (CIR)(42)
- 1 - 100-26603-1920 (CP CLUB #1-WEST SIDE)(45)
- 1 - 100-26603-C42(46)

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JAH:rvs
(10)

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[redacted]

100-153735-2415

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NY..8...1-31 AM 6-11-66 RPT
10:12 PM EST URGENT 6-10-66 JDW/RPT
TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON--ENCODED
FROM ATLANTA 110035

CIRM.

b6
b7C

RE ATLANTA TELETYPES JUNE THREE AND JUNE SIX, NINETEEN SIXTY-SIX, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

ON JUNE NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY-SIX, AT ONE THREE EIGHT ZERO DASH S
ASTERISK ADVISED [REDACTED] PRESIDENT, SCLC,
MADE ATLANTA MOTEL RESERVATIONS FOR CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON
AND HARRY WACHTEL FOR NIGHT OF JUNE TWELVE, ONE NINE SIX SIX.

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[REDACTED] INDICATED THESE INDIVIDUALS WOULD ARRIVE ATLANTA AT SEVEN
THIRTYNINE PM ON JUNE TEN, ONE NINE SIX SIX, AT ONE THREE EIGHT ZERO
DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED HARRY WACHTEL DISCUSSED AFOREMENTIONED RESERVATIO
WITH [REDACTED] STATING INASMUCH AS REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
PRESIDENT, SCLC, WOULD NOT RETURN TO ATLANTA UNTIL THE NIGHT
OF JUNE TWELVE, ONE NINE SIX SIX HE DID NOT SEE MUCH POINT IN HE, JONES
AND LEVISON SPENDING THAT NIGHT IN A MOTEL ROOM. CONSEQUENTLY,
END PAGE ONE

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100-153735-2416

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JTW OK

100-149194

PAGE TWO

WACHTEL SAID HE WOULD PROBABLY CANCEL THE MOTEL RESERVATIONS AND THAT HE, JONES AND LEVISON WOULD ARRIVE IN ATLANTA EARLY MORNING JUNE THIRTEEN, ONE NINE SIX SIX.

ON JUNE TEN, ONE NINE SIX SIX, [REDACTED] ADVISED KING THE THREE AFOREMENTIONED INDIVIDUALS WOULD ARRIVE IN ATLANTA EARLY ON JUNE THIRTEEN, ONE NINE SIX SIX TO ATTEND THE PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED FINANCE MEETING AT SCLC HEADQUARTERS ON JUNE THIRTEEN, ONE NINE SIX SIX. KING ACKNOWLEDGED THIS AND TOLD [REDACTED] THE MEETING WOULD COMMENCE AT TEN AM.

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ON JUNE NINE, ONE NINE SIX SIX, [REDACTED] ADVISED HE EXPECTED TO ATTEND THE JUNE THIRTEEN, ONE NINE SIX SIX MEETING. INFORMATION DEVELOPED BY AT ONE THREE EIGHT ZERO DASH S ASTERISK, LATE AFTERNOON, JUNE TEN, ONE NINE SIX SIX, REVEALED INFORMANT WAS INSTRUCTED BY KING TO ATTEND THIS MEETING.

b7D

NEW YORK WILL ENDEAVOR TO ASCERTAIN THROUGH ITS SOURCES DETAILS PERTAINING TO TRAVEL PLANS OF JONES, LEVISON AND WACHTEL ARRIVING IN ATLANTA ON MORNING JUNE THIRTEEN, ONE NINE SIX SIX AND EXPEDITIOUSLY FURNISH THIS INFORMATION TO ATLANTA. UACB, ATLANTA WILL ENDEAVOR TO OBSERVE THE ARRIVAL OF THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS IN ATLANTA AND

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THEIR ENTRANCE INTO SCLC HEADQUARTERS. IN THE INTEREST
OF SECURITY, IN VIEW OF THE ATTENDANCE AT THIS MEETING OF

b7D

[REDACTED] ATLANTA CONTEMPLATES NO FURTHER
PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE ACTION.

INFORMATION SET FORTH FROM AT ONE THREE EIGHT ZERO DASH S ASTERISK
IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED THEREON
WHICH MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE SECURITY OF THIS SOURCE OF EXTREME SENSITIVITY
DISSEMINATION OF ANY SUCH INFORMATION MUST ACCORDINGLY BE
CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~.

END

NY...9.....V CJN

FBI, 32 NEW YORK

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-30-2011

F B I

Date: 6/12/66

[Handwritten initials]
42

Transmit the following in EN CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)(157-), SAC ATLANTA,
SAC JACKSON, SAC MEMPHIS

b6
b7C

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-)

CIRM, IS - C; MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, IN SUPPORT
OF [REDACTED] RACIAL MATTERS..

NY THREE EIGHT ONE NAUGHT S*, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY
LEVISON, WHO HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS SECRET MEMBER OF COMMUNIST
PARTY AND WHO IS PRINCIPAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING,
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE PRESIDENT, ADVISED ON
JUNE TWELVE SIXTY-SIX THAT LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH KING,
BAYARD RUSTIN, AND [REDACTED]
BUREAU OF SCLC) ON THAT DATE. KING MENTIONED IT HAS BEEN
DECIDED TO EXTEND THE MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI; TIME OF
ARRIVAL IN JACKSON IS NOW SET FOR TWENTY-SIXTH. KING INDICATED
HIS PLAN IS TO HAVE APPROXIMATELY TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE PARTICIPATE
IN THE LONG MARCH WITH TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND CONVERGING
ON JACKSON AT CLIMAX.

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KING REQUESTED RUSTIN AND [REDACTED] TO GO THERE. RUSTIN
EXPRESSED RELUCTANCE TO GO FOR FEAR THAT STOKLEY (STOKELY

1 New York 157-
1 New York 100-442529 (42)

JCS:mms

(3)

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 3:17 M Per [Signature]

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100-153735-2417

NY 100-153735

NY 157-

PAGE TWO

CARMICHAEL OF STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE) AND

[REDACTED] AND

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b7C

"OTHER LEFT WINGERS WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE" OF HIM AND THAT "IT MIGHT DEGENERATE INTO A BLACK NATIONALIST THING." KING AGREED THAT STOKELY WILL GIVE THEM TROUBLE ALL ALONG AND KING EXPRESSED OPINION IT IS GOOD STOKELY DOES NOT HAVE MUCH FOLLOWING. ACCORDING TO KING, STOKELY COMPLAINED THAT SCLC IS GETTING ALL THE PUBLICITY AND STOKELY IS BITTER BECAUSE HE FEELS PRESS HAS PAINTED HIM AS BLACK NATIONALIST AND A RACIST. KING ALSO EXPRESSED OPINION THAT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO GET THE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS THEY WANTED ON A FREEDOM BUDGET LARGELY BECAUSE OF VIETNAM. LEVISON COMMENTED WITH RESPECT TO STOKELY AND [REDACTED] THAT THE BEST WAY TO BURY THEIR DOCTRINE IS FOR PEOPLE LIKE BAYARD IN ADDITION TO WHITE PEOPLE TO GET DOWN THERE. [REDACTED] INDICATED HE PLANS TO BE THERE BY MONDAY NIGHT; RUSTIN WAS UNDECIDED ABOUT GOING BUT SAID HE WOULD BE IN CONTACT WITH KING TOMORROW IN ATLANTA WHERE KING PLANS TO BE BEFORE RETURNING TO MARCH. KING SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO BRING SOME PEOPLE FROM CHICAGO BUT ADDED SCLC IS LOW ON FUNDS. LEVISON AGREED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THIS PURPOSE. LEVISON REQUESTED PERMISSION TO RUN AD IN "NY TIMES" TO RAISE FUNDS FOR MARCH; KING AGREED BUT INSISTED IT BE DONE FOR [REDACTED] MISSISSIPPI MARCH FUND" NOT UNDER NAME OF SCLC.

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b7C

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NY 100-153735

NY 157-

PAGE THREE

INFORMATION FROM NY THREE EIGHT ONE NAUGHT DASH S ASTERISK
SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~"SECRET"~~ IN VIEW OF POSITION SOURCE HAS
WITH RESPECT TO CIVIL RIGHTS SITUATION AND CP INFILTRATION
THEREOF. LHM FOLLOWS.

ASST. DIR.
 SAC I
 SAC II
 SAC III
 SAC IV
 SUPV. 47
 48
 49
 41
 45
 43
 47
 44

[Handwritten initials]

6/9/66

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-

SAC, CHICAGO (100-

EMMA GELDERS STERNE
SM - C

THIS INFORMATION IS BEING FURNISHED TO YOU ON BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS AND YOU ARE CAUTIONED THAT EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO ANY DISSEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED AS THIS INFORMATION, BY ITS VERY NATURE, TENDS TO IDENTIFY THE INFORMANT. UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN CG 5824-S* AND NY 694-S*, IT SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED, EVEN IN PARAPHRASED FORM, IN ANY COMMUNICATION PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

On May 25, 1966, CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished to SAs RICHARD W. HANSEN and WALTER A. DOYLE copies of three letters, one copy of each which is enclosed herewith for the San Francisco Office:

- 1) Handwritten letter, undated, from EMMA GELDERS STERNE, 1125 Carolyn Avenue, San Jose, California, to ALBERT MICKEY LIMA.
- 2) Typewritten letter dated April 29, 1966, from EMMY LOU PACKARD to ANNA MASLOVA, Institute of Soviet-American Relations, 14 Kalinin Street, Moscow K-9, USSR.
- 3) Typewritten letter dated April 29, 1966, from EMMY LOU PACKARD to EMMA GELDERS STERNE.

8-San Francisco (Enc. 3)(RM)

- (1 - 65-1242 (ALBERT "MICKEY" LIMA)
- (1 - 100- (EMMY LOU PACKARD)
- (1 - 100- [redacted])
- (1 - 100- (CIRM)
- (1 - 100- (American-Russian Institute)
- (1 - 100- (CP, Northern California District - International Relations)

b6
b7C

2-Jackson (RM)

- (1 - 100- (CIRM)
- (1 - 100- (LAWRENCE GUYOT)

2-New York (RM)

- (1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
- (1 - 134-91 (Info)

2-Chicago

- (1 - A)134-46 FU
- WAB:MDW (14)

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| JUN 13 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

[Handwritten initials]

110-153735-2418

CG 100-

CG 5824-S* advised that he had received these letters from MICKY LIMA while he was in New York City, May 22-24, 1966. According to CG 5824-S*, he was advised by LIMA that STERNE is a woman with some "connections" among influential people. In addition, CG 5824-S* stated he gathered the impression from LIMA that STERNE is active in work for the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA. LIMA stated that STERNE's [redacted] in obtaining an invitation to the CP, USA National Convention for LAWRENCE GUYOT of the Mississippi Freedom Party. According to LIMA, STERNE writes under a pseudonym for Golden Books and was the author of the book in that series on MARK TWAIN.

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STERNE's itinerary noted in the enclosed correspondence is as follows:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 5/31/66 | Depart San Francisco |
| 8/10/66 | Depart New York City via SS Amsterdam |
| 8/18/66 | Arrive Rotterdam |
| 8/22/66 | Leave Amsterdam via KLM 301, 10:50 a.m., en route Moscow, USSR |
| 8/22/66 | Arrive Moscow, USSR, 4:50 p.m. |
| 8/22-24/66 | In Moscow, USSR |
| 8/24-7/1/66 | Tour #102: Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad, USSR |

San Francisco should handle the enclosed information in accordance with existing instructions in the Manual of Instructions relating to foreign travel of security subjects.

Copies of this letter are being furnished to Jackson in view of the information relating to LAWRENCE GUYOT.

Information contained herein has been furnished to the Bureau previously under separate caption.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (3-21-58)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

Date: 6-9-66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18953)

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SUBJECT: CP, USA
ORGANIZATION

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Date received 6/5&7/66 | Received from (name or symbol number) [redacted] | Received by SA [redacted] |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)
 in person
 by telephone
 by mail
 orally
 recording device
 written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agents:

Dictated 6/8/66 to [redacted] & [redacted]

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

| |
|--|
| Date of Report 6/7/66 |
| Date(s) of activity 6/4&5/66 |
| File where original is located if not attached |

Brief description of activity or material

Illinois CP State Convention, 6/4&5/66

Remarks:

Reference: Chicago teletype dated 6/6/66 and Chicago Airtel dated 6/8/66 entitled, "CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS-C (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)."

CARE SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISING THE SOURCE.

Pertinent portions of the informant's statement have been incorporated in a summary teletype dated 6/6/66 transmitted to the Bureau and New York.

Since [redacted] is believed to be [redacted] a copy of this memorandum is being channelized to her file, namely, 100-32704.

Since the [redacted] is believed to be [redacted] a copy of this memorandum is being channelized to her file, namely, 100-37239.

Photographs of the above mentioned individuals will be displayed to [redacted] in order to further identify these people.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - 100-3-104 (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)

EHW:JMB
(85)

(Copies continued on ii page)

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| NEW YORK | |

100-3-104-735-2119

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12 - New York (RM)

- 1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
- 1 - 100-80641 (CP-ORGANIZATION)
- ① - 100-153735 (CIRM)
- 1 - 100-86624 (CP - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
- 1 - 100- (CP - COLONIAL MATTERS)
- 1 - 100- (CP - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION)
- 1 - 100-89590 (CP - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
- 1 - 100-80644 (CP - YOUTH MATTERS)
- 1 - 100-81675 (CP - PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS)
- 1 - 100- (CP - COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
- 1 - 100- (CP - EDUCATION)
- 1 - 100- (CP - ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE MASS ORGANIZATIONS)

68 - Chicago

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- 1 - 100-17769 (CP - FUNDS)
- 1 - 100-3313 (JACK KLING)
- 1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
- 1 - 105-1137 (HUMBOLDT PARK CIVIC CENTER)
- 1 - 100-24800 (LOU DISKIN)
- 1 - 100-3301 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-12890 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-3546 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-40238 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-3293 (ISH FLORY)
- 1 - 100-17828 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-18685 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-20384 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-13967 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-20528 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-18601 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-41682 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-33225 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-41997 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-24020 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-20574 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-22078 (NATE SHARPE)
- 1 - 100-15888 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-18457 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-1345 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-42575 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-21073 [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-34316 (COMINFIL IBT)
- 1 - 100-8247 (COMINFIL UE)
- 1 - 100-10268 (COMINFIL MMSWU)
- 1 - 100-11329 (CORE)
- 1 - 100-33835 (COPE)

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- ~~1~~ - 100-40116
- ~~1~~ - 100-41555
- ~~1~~ - 100-40591
- ~~1~~ - 100-32224
- 1 - 100-3724
- 1 - 100-7894
- 1 - 100-21257
- ~~1~~ - 100-25292
- 1 - 100-35120
- 1 - 100-17088
- 1 - 100-24635
- 1 - 100-17376
- 1 - 100-17941
- ~~1~~ - 100-37239
- ~~1~~ - 100-41442
- ~~1~~ - 105-16537
- ~~1~~ - 100-30108
- ~~1~~ - 100-32704
- ~~1~~ - 100-40865 (DU BOIS CLUBS)
- 1 - 100-8261 (COMINFIL NAACP)
- ~~1~~ - 100-12424 (MODERN BOOK STORE)
- 1 - 100-22716
- 1 - 100-4031
- ~~1~~ - 100-18962 (CP - SECURITY MEASURES)
- ~~1~~ - 100-18961 (CP - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
- ~~1~~ - 100-18958 (CP - COLONIAL MATTERS)
- ~~1~~ - 100-17977 (CP - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
- ~~1~~ - 100-19491 (CP - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION)
- 1 - 100-19431 (CP - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
- ~~1~~ - 100-41324 (CIRM)
- ~~1~~ - 100-18957 (CP - YOUTH MATTERS)
- ~~1~~ - 100-18209 (CP - P & P)
- ~~1~~ - 100-32864 (CP - COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
- ~~1~~ - 100-18338 (CP - EDUCATION)
- ~~1~~ - 100-34438 (ATTEMPTS TO INFILTRATE MASS ORGANIZATIONS)

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In re airtel, Chicago reported LIGHTFOOT received 45 votes as a delegate to the 18th National Convention according to [redacted]. Informant later advised as reported on page 17 of this statement after consulting his notes. CG 5824-S* advised 6/8/66 that LIGHTFOOT received the highest number of votes, that being 49. Both informants advise there were only 49 voting delegates present.

June 5&7, 1966
Chicago, Illinois

On June 4 and 5, 1966, the Illinois Communist Party (CP) held a State Convention at the Russian Hall, California and LeMoyné Avenues, Chicago, Illinois. The Convention commenced at 1:00 p.m. with registration of delegates, alternates and visitors with a \$2.00 registration fee per person. It was announced that this \$2.00 fee is to defer Convention expenses.

It was announced that 75 people had registered and the following are those recognized in attendance:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
HENRY WINSTON of New York
JACK KLING
LOU DISKIN

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[REDACTED]

EARL DURHAM

[REDACTED]

ISH FLORY

[REDACTED]

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NATE SHARPE

[REDACTED]

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of Mexico

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[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are

not known to be CP members; however, attended the Convention as visitors representing the Du Bois Clubs of Chicago.

The Convention opened with JACK KLING presiding followed by the election to the presidium and the following were elected:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
LOU DISKIN

[REDACTED]

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ISH FLORY
JACK KLING

[REDACTED]

The Credentials Committee, composed of three people, was then elected, two of whom are [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] of the Committee.

JACK KLING then called the Convention to order with LOU DISKIN following KLING as Chairman in order that KLING could make recommendations for the committees conducting the Convention.

KLING then nominated the Nominating Committee for delegates to the National Convention in New York and those nominated were JACK KLING, [redacted]

[redacted] and another unknown individual. The nominations were closed and all were elected. The following committee chairmen were then elected for handling various resolutions:

Negro Commission - [redacted]

Industrial Commission - [redacted]

Political Action - [redacted]

Party Organization and Press - [redacted]

Youth - [redacted]

ISH FLORY was then elected chairman for the remainder of the morning sessions.

[redacted] and [redacted] were elected [redacted] for the Convention. JACK KLING then announced the following procedures for the remainder of the day:

Opening Sessions - 1:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Dinner - 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

Committee Meeting - 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Meeting of the Nominating Committee - 9:30 -

FLORY first referred to some slanderous literature and remarks which he said are being made in the south side community of Chicago regarding CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. FLORY commented that he felt that someone had planted this attack against LIGHTFOOT. No further comments were made regarding the above.

FLORY then introduced CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as the keynote speaker of the Convention.

In his keynote speech, LIGHTFOOT pointed out that this session of the Convention was called in order to discuss the resolutions for the 18th CP Convention and the Draft Program of the Party. He mentioned that he was elated over the attendance at this Convention and he felt that we will have a successful Convention.

LIGHTFOOT stated that the United States is no longer the symbol of freedom, but a symbol of hate and oppression. If America continues its foreign policy, it will lead to bankruptcy. LIGHTFOOT then spoke of new forms of struggles in connection with the civil rights movement and the danger of fascism in the United States. He said that the imperialist policy of America is wrong. The Truman Doctrine did not contain Communism and the role of world policemen is costing billions to be paid for by the generations to come. Apparently we have learned nothing from history. Our China policy and role of CIA has been brought out in the open with the hopes of stopping the hot war and ending the cold war around the world. The economic development of America was established during two world wars. In spite of these economic advances there have been no equal rights for black Americans. They will not live peacefully in tokenism as demonstrated recently in Watts, Harlem and the west side of Chicago. Eight hundred billion dollars have been spent for the cold war in the last ten years. This money could have ended slums and slumism in American life.

The attack against MARTIN LUTHER KING for his peace efforts, the removal of [] from the Georgia Legislature, the attacks against CASSIUS CLAY, not because CLAY is a Muslim, but because he opposed the war in Viet Nam, have indicated that it is clear that the Negro people want a voice and a vote in American policy. In the meantime the white comrades must build a new image in the civil rights movement and develop greater concern in the Negro community.

In 1964 the NAACP received a million dollars and there are additional millions among the Negro people with which money the Negro people should pay to help win their own freedom.

The Negro Communists will have to fight on two fronts namely white chauvinism and Negro separatists black nationalism.

The danger of fascism in America is growing. The dwindling markets can help fascism to grow and conditions may force the United States to withdraw to the Americas (North and South America), and set up fascist dictatorships there.

LIGHTFOOT then referred to the fifteen years of Party persecution. He said that no other group or party could have withstood this oppression. 137 of our leaders have spent time in jail or were indicted. Thousands were deported, but we have withstood these storms and turbulences and now we are approaching a new period when our Party can take its place in the Democratic institutions of our country. We are now reaching millions, namely hundreds of thousands of students on college campuses, radio, television and through the press. Although we feel we are not completely out of the woods our Party must play a more dominant role in the coming period.

LIGHTFOOT's speech lasted for about one hour and ten minutes.

At this time there was a report and discussion made on the Party's Program led by LOU DISKIN. DISKIN stated that 35 or forty thousand of the booklets on the Party's Program have been sold. Thirty two hundred have been sold in Chicago with thirteen book stores selling 400 copies while the Modern Book Store has sold 500 copies. He also spoke of the mailing of these booklets to civil rights and labor leaders within the Chicago area.

DISKIN referred to a number of suggestions, criticisms and improvements which have been received in connection with the Party's Program.

The floor was then opened for discussion of LIGHTFOOT's keynote address and of DISKIN's report on the Party's Program. About 25 speakers made remarks and included in these speakers was [redacted], who stated that he agreed with comrade CLAUDE's remarks. [redacted] referred to the profits being made by General Motors, General Dynamics and General Mills and pointed out that when the Negro finds that there are no jobs, housing, education, etc. it is ridiculous to believe the Negro can then remain calm, cool and collected. [redacted] said that all that monopoly capitalism can offer is a draft into the Army where the draftee is to be killed in the rice paddy fields of Viet Nam. The billions of dollars spent in Viet Nam should be utilized to provide jobs, clean up slums and the building of hospitals and schools. We also need mental hospitals and we wonder why there are so many mentally ill in America as compared to those in the Soviet Union.

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[] also spoke of the growth of the ultra-right and the fascist tendencies pointing out that in Baltimore, Maryland hooded Klansmen recently were leading dogs in a counter march against CORE's efforts against discrimination and segregation. The Negro people will no longer be frightened. They will move on until justice prevails which can only truly prevail under socialism.

At this point it was announced that at 10:00 a.m. on Sunday, June 5, 1966, HENRY WINSTON, who is attending this Convention as a guest of the National CP Headquarters, will give his address.

Meeting places of various commissions and panels were then announced.

Dinner was had from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.

At 7:30 p.m. all committees and panels met at their appointed places.

The Industrial Commission or group met in the kitchen of the Russian Hall with fifteen people participating and those recognized were:

[] - who served as []

[]

[]

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NATE SHARPE

[redacted]

[redacted]

LOU DISKIN

[redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

served as

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] spoke of a previous meeting of the Industrial Section within the District and then raised a number of questions regarding the National CP industrial resolution. He felt that in many aspects the resolution could be improved and referred to certain sections of the resolution which are considered weak and the language being not sufficiently clear. He referred to about fifteen points within the resolution that could be improved upon, language strengthened and additional emphasis be placed. Some of these points included:

1. In reference to automation it was pointed out that automation itself does not create speed-ups.

2. In reference to the "dirty war", it was felt that there are not any clean wars and that the war in Viet Nam should be characterized as a criminal and savage war.

4. It was agreed that in order to build rank and file participation in the labor movement that class consciousness must be developed among the workers.

5. The resolution should insist that the AFL-CIO, the so-called house of labor, should create a united front with labor by re-admitting IBT, UE, Mine Mill, etc.

LOU DISKIN pointed out that he has met with a group of trade unionists and they have a number of criticisms of the resolution and where they have agreed in principle, they however do not believe that the resolution has dealt sufficiently with the reactionary labor leadership. He pointed out that the top labor leadership of the labor movement has become part of the establishment. DISKIN stated that this group of trade unionists with whom he has been meeting felt that there should be some point of concentration in the labor movement. DISKIN also spoke of the social workers organizing in certain parts of the United States pointing out that this is a step to improve conditions of the Social Workers.

General discussion followed with about eight different people participating. In general these people referred to the high cost of living, to the building of the Negro Labor Alliance, to the weakness of COPE and the need for greater industrial concentration on the part of the Party.

[] pointed out that her reason for being in this industrial group is to try and build a bridge between the industrial and community sections of the Party because the community would like to participate and be informed of problems and developments in the Industrial Section.

It was noted that on at least two occasions CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT came into the room during the time of this Industrial Commission gathering in order to listen to the discussion.

Convention sessions for June 4, 1966 ended at about 9:35 p.m.

Meeting of the Nominating Committee
For Delegates to the National CP
Convention, New York City

This meeting was called to order by JACK KLING, Chairman of this committee, at about 9:45 p.m.

KLING discussed recommendations that the committee should make on the following day. He said that the original list of possible delegates and alternates to the National CP Convention was composed of 45 names but has culled down to 20 and these 20 people can go and participate at the National Convention. This list includes:

[REDACTED]
LOU DISKIN

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[REDACTED]
ISH FLORY

[REDACTED]
JACK KLING
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]
NATE SHARPE

[REDACTED]
A member from the
National CP Staff

It was pointed out that originally [REDACTED] was also on this list but because of illness would be replaced.

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[REDACTED] was suggested as her replacement and was to be contacted before the elections on the next day whether he would be willing to serve as a delegate.

JACK KLING also pointed out that the Illinois District is to elect a member from the National CP Staff; however, KLING did not identify this individual.

KLING further explained why certain people do not want to go to the Convention and in this connection named

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[REDACTED] EARL DURHAM and [REDACTED].

It is noted that there was hassling over certain nominees listed above,

Sessions for Sunday, June 5, 1966

The sessions for this day commenced at 10:00 a.m. and the Convention first elected for the morning sessions.

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HENRY WINSTON was then introduced as a guest speaker.

In his remarks, WINSTON said that he is happy to participate in the Convention of the Illinois CP District and that he had headed a delegation of the CP, USA to the 23rd CP Congress of the Soviet Union. He said that in the Soviet Union he delivered GUS HALL's message to the Congress and received a great ovation since GUS HALL had called for complete unity of the CPs throughout the world.

WINSTON stated that it was clear that the Soviet Union leaders had tried everything to improve conditions with the Chinese Peoples Republic, however, to no avail. Chinese leaders are being removed because of their mild attack against the USSR. Conditions in China at the present time are very bad. MING CHO KY (phonetic), a top leader, has been accused of being too mild and recently we received a letter from China which indicated that China is a huge

concentration camp. Twenty thousand leaders have been sent out of the cities into the countryside. There were eight hundred thousand political prisoners in jail. The policies of the Chinese Communists have been taken over by the military. In recent years there have been over six hundred border incidents against the USSR. Of course, the Soviet Union has been tolerant and has tried to find solutions for these attacks. There is a whole generation of Chinese youth being brought to hate the USSR. This is truly the Chinese century. We trust that Democratic forces in China must win.

WINSTON stated that the CIA and LOVESTONE have stirred up considerable trouble and the main danger comes from United States imperialism. The United States supports no democratic government in the world. In connection with this, CIA has the support of . On the other hand the Soviet Union has trained thousands of African Cadre so that they may industrialize their countries.

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In 1968 we will perhaps face President JOHNSON and ROMNEY of Michigan. It is time to develop Negro representation into the affairs of our country. This is no easy task because the Administration and other capitalist

interests are buying off present and future Negro leaders. Our Party must advance its Program and fight for political equality. In this connection he referred to the struggles of SNCC in Atlanta pointing out that the replacement of JOHN LEWIS by CARMICHAEL was regrettable because LEWIS was moving closer and closer to the left. CARMICHAEL will do a good job with SNCC. There are many people who in the past have supported civil rights groups financially but now are withdrawing support for SNCC. Our Party must fight for peaceful transference of the just political power due to the Negro people and the peaceful transition to socialism.

After fifty thousand copies of our Party Program are sold we will attempt to sell a million copies for discussion of it for one year followed by a Convention to adopt the Party's Program.

WINSTON spoke for about a total of one hour and forty five minutes. Following WINSTON's speech reports were made by the various committees. In connection with this report on the Negro Commission, EARL DURHAM made this report followed by five speakers. This report was adopted.

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[redacted] reported on the Industrial Resolution with eight speakers making amendments to the report. In connection with this report [redacted] spoke of nationalizing the railroad industry within the United States.

Following the above lunch then was had.

After lunch the Convention elected [redacted] as [redacted] for the afternoon sessions.

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An announcement was made that the National Du Bois Clubs of America are holding a National Convention in Chicago, Illinois June 17-19, 1966 and that they are holding a rally in the Coliseum in Chicago as well as a fund raising affair. It was further pointed out that with five hundred delegates attending this Convention, the delegates need additional housing and members present volunteered to have delegates stay at their homes during the time of the Convention.

At this time [redacted] of the Credentials Committee, reported that 75 people registered for the Convention on June 4, 1966 with seventy registering on June 5, 1966. She said that those registered included fifty delegates, eighteen alternates, eleven visitors, twenty seven females and seventeen youths.

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JACK KLING then gave a report for the Nominating Committee for delegates to the National CP Convention June 22-26, 1966 in New York City. KLING pointed out that the Nominating Committee is proposing twenty names and asked for additional nominees from the floor. A number of additional nominees were made but only [redacted] and [redacted] from CP Youth Group in the District were accepted as additional names to be placed on the ballot. At this point JACK KLING read the names of the nominees and asked that each nominee stand and be recognized as he called their names. At the same time KLING also spoke of the work and activities which the nominee is involved in within the Illinois CP District.

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It is also noted that the name of [redacted] appeared on the ballot.

Forty nine ballots were issued only to delegates with the instructions by KLING that the delegates vote for fourteen delegates to the National CP Convention and that the next five highest will be alternate to the National CP Convention. He also pointed out that one person who appears on the ballot and whom he does not know is from the National CP Staff. He said that the Illinois CP District was asked to elect this individual from the Illinois District.

The delegates then voted and the ballots were gathered up for counting by the tellers.

The Convention then proceeded with a report on Youth Work by [REDACTED], which report was accepted.

A report on Political Action was then given by [REDACTED]. Lou Diskin added to this report and proposed that Claude Lightfoot run for United States Senator, [REDACTED], and Jack Kling as President of the Cook County Board. This proposal created some confusion because [REDACTED] stated that the peace forces in the United States have been trying to get a peace candidate to run and here we are coming up with Claude Lightfoot as a candidate. She further stated that after the 18th National CP Convention she hopes that we have better leadership in the Illinois CP District.

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At this point Claude Lightfoot rose from his seat and stated that there is nothing wrong with a peace candidate and that neither of the major political parties have nominated a Negro to run for a major office in the State of Illinois. Lightfoot further stated that if Professor Havighurst or any peace candidate will emerge during this campaign then I will withdraw as a candidate.

In the meantime, however, we must get the issues before the people in Illinois and we must run our own candidates in order to express the Party's position on issues affecting the American people.

After the report on Political Action and comments added, a motion was made to adopt the resolution. This motion passed.

A report was then made on Party Organization and Press by [redacted] stated that she is not equipped for mass organization. She said we need education and there is also a need for an increase in Party responsibility. She also said that there is a need for teaching Marxism-Leninism theory to our young people. We must improve our outlook as well as our Party discipline. We must accept Party and self criticism. We must expel male superiority and have an educational coordinator for the youth clubs. We must use the press to a much greater extent.

[redacted] group proposed that they eliminate the Midweek "Worker" and have just one big weekly paper. We must find funds for the Press Brigade which distributes our paper and these funds must come from the clubs.

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One speaker suggested that there be a Chicago section in "The Worker."

Then there was a discussion concerning the recent Chicago bond issues for improvements and after discussion the convention went on record opposing these bond issues.

The resolution on the Party Program and Press was accepted.

A report was then made by Jack Kling in connection with the election of delegates to the National CP Convention. Kling requested that no notes be made of delegates elected.

Kling stated that the following were elected:

Blaine Wishart
Lou Diskin

[redacted]

Ish Flory

[redacted]

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Jack Kling
Claude Lightfoot

[redacted]

Nate Sharpe

[redacted]

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A member from the National CP staff

[redacted]

It is noted that of the 22 nominees as delegates and alternates to the National CP Convention, three were not elected, namely, [redacted] from

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[redacted] The above elected included 14 delegates and five alternates.

It is noted that one delegate received 49 votes, while three or four received 46 or 45 votes, and that [redacted] received 44 votes.

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It is also noted that the member of the National CP staff received 34 votes and that [redacted] was believed to have only received 29 votes.

Closing Remarks by Claude Lightfoot

Lightfoot first stated that we have had an excellent convention and that he feels that we all have profited by the experiences of this convention and benefited by the wonderful speech of Henry Winston. Now we must fight to raise the class consciousness of the American worker; we must increase the sale of Party literature; and we must fight racism and white chauvinism. He further pointed out

that the Chinese in Africa are exploiting the issue of color and that they are now isolated in Africa, Central and South America, as well as in Southeast Asia. The question of color does not enter into the picture since the people in Asia had to win freedom from Japan during World War II. He also noted that color had no effect on Japan in joining the Axis.

Lightfoot reported that Lou Diskin is now coming into the Illinois District Office and that [redacted] will take complete charge of [redacted].

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Lightfoot also spoke of the bad tax structure in Illinois, pointing out that the Party must do something about it. He further stated that the Party is emerging stronger. We do not really recognize our strength. What makes us strong is that we are in touch with the future. In the next two months the District will need about \$7,000 if we are to carry out our program and be active on radio and T.V. in the coming campaign for our candidates. We also need money for our convention.

At this point pledges were then taken from the various CP clubs represented. During the convention it was

noted that Henry Winston was staying at the residence of Claude Lightfoot.

There was no recollection of anything being stated about holding a second state convention after the National CP Convention.

The convention adjourned about 6:15 p.m.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-83)

6/9/66

SAC, CHICAGO (100-93732)

CP, USA - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
IS - C
(OO:NY)

EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant's statement dated June 8, 1966, containing information orally furnished on June 8, 1966, by CG 6824-3*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to WAG ALBERT A. LOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on June 9, 1966, and the original report is maintained in CG file A)114-40-9712.

- 1-Bureau (Enc. 2)(RM)
- 2-Baltimore (RM)
 - (1 - 100-12076 (GEORGE MEYER)
 - (1 - 100- (CIRM)
- ①-New York (RM)
 - (1 - 100-18780 (JAMES E. JACKSON)
 - (1 - 100-209 (HENRY WINGTON)
 - (1 - 100-39601 (CP, USA - Domestic Administration Issues)
 - (1 - 100-133733 (CIRM)
 - (1 - 114-91 (Info)
- 2-Chicago
 - (1 - A)114-40-9712)

RAH:MDW
(11)

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100-153735-2420

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| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| 47 JUN 13 1966 | |
| NEW YORK | |

June 8, 1968

HENRY WINSTON, Vice Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), on June 5, 1968, commented that JAMES JACKSON is presently receiving high praises around the National Office of the CP, USA, in New York City. This praise has resulted from JACKSON's attendance in the capacity of press representative at the recent Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, and the recent U.S. sponsored civil rights conference held in Washington, D.C. At the Washington, D.C., civil rights conference, JACKSON managed to get the floor to speak through the cooperation of a politician from Cleveland, Ohio, named [redacted] when JACKSON spoke at this time he raised his thesis regarding the spending of money domestically to resolve the Negro question rather than devoting it to the war in Vietnam. He also met and talked to Cabinet member [redacted] with whom he had apparently at one time attended school. He had also talked to other big names during the course of the civil rights conference although some such people did attempt to avoid him because of his Party connection.

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JACKSON reportedly, also while attending this civil rights conference in Washington, claimed that he and GEORGE MEYERS, who was also there as a press representative, had blundered accidentally into a hotel room where President JOHNSON was holding a conference-policy meeting. JACKSON stated that they apparently somehow had gotten by all of the security guards and their getting into this room was completely accidental. They immediately backed away and were thankful that they managed to successfully retreat and find their way out of the hotel without either publicity or trouble.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-30-2011

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE
[REDACTED]
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C
b7D

A confidential source advised that on June 7, 1966,
[REDACTED] of the Southern Christian
Leadership Conference (SCLC) inquired of STANLEY LEVISON

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

LEVISON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

LEVISON said, however, the matter could certainly
be given some thought because subsequent developments following
[REDACTED] might present an opportunity to
utilize a carefully worded appeal letter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM~~
~~AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING~~
~~AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

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| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JUN 13 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

100-153735-2421



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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| | |
|-----------|--|
| Title | <u>DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE</u> |
| Character | RACIAL MATTERS |
| Title | COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS |
| Character | INTERNAL SECURITY - C |
| Reference | Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia |

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-30-2011

F B I

Date: 6/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA
RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE

[Redacted]

RM

Atlanta file 157-1899

✓ CIRM 100-151548
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies,
for Jackson and Memphis 1 copy each and for New York 3 copies
of an LHM.

Source utilized in enclosed LHM is [Redacted]

Source used to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-*

Information in enclosed LHM was furnished by
informant on 6/9/66.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because
it contains information from NY 694-S*. It is felt this

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
 - (3- Demonstrations re [Redacted])
 - (1- 100-442529)
- 1 - Jackson (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (RM)
- ③ - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
 - (1- 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
- 5 - Atlanta
 - (1- 157-1899)
 - (1- 100-6670)
 - [Redacted]
 - (1- 100-5718) (SCLC)
 - (1- 100-6684) [Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

AGS:cb
(14)

100-153735 2422

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| SEARCHED <i>km</i> | INDEXED <i>2</i> |
| SERIALIZED <i>2</i> | FILED <i>2</i> |
| JUN 13 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

JK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AT 157-1899
AT 100-6670

b7D

classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

Dissemination of information from [] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source occupies a sensitive position with SCLC and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

44-10-33473-1 GPO

File 100-153735-2423 sub 2426 Date 7/8/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

Serial sent to Bureau, per
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

June 10, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-30-2011

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source advised that on June 7, 1966 STANLEY LEVISON informed the Finance Office, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) that on June 13, 1966 he and HARRY WACHTEL would meet with Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, SCLC, and other SCLC officers (not identified). LEVISON said the purpose of this meeting would be to discuss current financial problems confronting SCLC and determine ways of resolving these problems.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1

Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

107-153735-2427

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| SERIALIZED _____ | FILED _____ |
| JUN 13 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

DA

~~SECRET~~

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

b6
b7C

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL; [redacted], it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, [redacted] were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning "The National Lawyers Guild":

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents." (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S.Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

~~SECRET~~

54



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FD 323

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Title | COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS |
| Character | INTERNAL SECURITY - C |
| Reference | Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia. |

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-30-2011

F B I

Date: 6/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)
RE: CIRM 100-151548

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S*.
Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C."

b7D

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM was furnished by informant on 6/9/66.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source occupies a sensitive position with SCLC and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* and [redacted]. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

b6
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b7D

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
 - (1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
- 4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
 - [redacted]
 - (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)

100-153735-2428

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| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JUN 13 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

AGS:cmp
(10)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
June 13, 1966

NY 100-442559

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

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b7C

March on Jackson, Mississippi,
in Support of [redacted]
Racial Matters

b6
b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on June 9, 1966, that, on that date, Stanley Levison was in contact with [redacted] Martin Luther King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). According to [redacted] she had received word from [redacted] that the steel workers union was ready to join the march in support of [redacted] to Jackson, Mississippi. [redacted] she said, related that the union is ready with money and men and that all that was needed was word from King. [redacted] said that [redacted] instructed her to place a call to I.W. Abel, President of the United Steel Workers, and to follow this with a registered letter with the instructions. She asked Levison to prepare this message for her and Levison acknowledged that they desperately need money and also men for the march.

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The source later determined that Levison prepared the following message for [redacted] to send to the United Steel Workers:

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100 . 153735 . 2429

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

March on Jackson, Mississippi,
in Support of [REDACTED]
Racial Matters

"Once again conscience of nation is aroused by another atrocity on a public highway. We are continuing march begun by [REDACTED] to dramatize need for legislation to protect non-violent protestors seeking constitutional rights as well as for long range solutions. American society must finally adopt to be true to itself.

"We need support of all people of good will in form of personal participation in the march as well as funds to sustain it. We were not prepared for this emergency financially or organizationally. Nevertheless we are trying to meet it while continuing extensive SCLC programs in Chicago, Georgia and Alabama. We deeply appreciate your past support and know we can count the Steel Workers as true friends in this new test facing our democracy. Please send contributions to 334 Auburn, Atlanta."

Levison instructed McDonald to add to the message information as to where the marchers should report and that transportation from Memphis, Tennessee, to the line of march would be provided.

b6
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[REDACTED] informed Levison that the United Automobile Workers also is desirous of assisting in the march and wanted to know if she should send the same communication to them. Levison agreed but told [REDACTED] since he could have been in contact with Walter Reuther, President of the United Automobile Workers.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

F B I

Date: 6/13/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

b6
b7c

MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,
IN SUPPORT OF [REDACTED]
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York teletype dated 6/9/66, captioned, "CIRM;
IS-C; MARCH ON JACKSON, MISS., RACIAL MATTERS", concerning
STANLEY LEVISON's appeal to United Steel Workers Union.

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM incorporating
information contained in referenced teletype. Three copies are fur-
nished Atlanta because King is one of the leaders of the March on Jackson.
Jackson and Memphis are furnished copies for their information.

NY 3810-S* was the source of the information in the
LHM.

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (MARCH ON JACKSON)
- 3 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1 - 157-) (MARCH ON JACKSON)
- 1 - Memphis (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Jackson (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1 - New York (157-) (MARCH ON JACKSON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JFO: gmd / [initials]
(14)

JMK *R*

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JMK

100-153735-2430

NY 100-153735

NY 694-S* was the source of the information used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a highly sensitive source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein. It also is classified "~~Secret~~" because it has a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization in STANLEY LEVISON.

DECODED COPY

NY--8--4:30 PM 6-13-66 MSE
1-25 PM EST URGENT 6-13-66 TEK /EFH
TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON -ENCODED
FROM ATLANTA 131635 1 P

CIRM

RENY TELETYPES JUNE ELEVEN AND TWELVE, LAST, CAPTIONED "COMINFIL OF SCLC."

STANLEY LEVISON WAS OBSERVED BY SPECIAL AGENTS TO ARRIVE ATLANTA TEN FORTY NINE PM, JUNE TWELVE, LAST, VIA DELTA FLIGHT NUMBER ONE EIGHT FIVE AND PROCEED VIA LIMOUSINE SERVICE TO MARIOTT MOTOR HOTEL. AT TEN SIXTEEN AM, JUNE THIRTEEN INSTANT, LEVISON WAS OBSERVED TO ENTER SCLC HEADQUARTERS. CLARENCE JONES AND HARRY WACHTEL WERE OBSERVED TO ARRIVE ATLANTA AT NINE FIFTY AM, JUNE THIRTEEN INSTANT VIA DELTA FLIGHT NUMBER NINE ONE SEVEN. THEY PROCEEDED VIA TAXI TO SCLC HEADQUARTERS WHICH THEY ENTERED AT TEN TWENTY TWO AM.

END

NY..... JAM
FBI NEW YORK

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b7c

100-153735-2431

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| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JUN 13 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

NY---10--- 8-04PM 6-13-66 LJT

4-47 PM EST URGENT 6-13-66 THW

DECODED COPY

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON -ENCODED
FROM ATLANTA 132042

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-30-2011

CIRM

REATEL JUNE THIRTEEN INSTANT CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY AT ONE THREE EIGHT ZERO S ASTERISK DURING
AFTERNOON JUNE THIRTEEN INSTANT INDICATES CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY
LEVISON AND HARRY WACHTEL CONTINUE MEETING WITH REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR., PRESIDENT, SCLC, AND OTHER SCLC OFFICIALS AT SCLC HEADQUARTERS
SOURCE ADVISED [REDACTED]

ADVISED CORETTA S. KING, WIFE OF REVEREND KING, THAT JONES,
LEVISON AND WACHTEL WILL DINE WITH REVEREND KING AT HIS
RESIDENCE COMMENCING SIX PM, JUNE THIRTEEN INSTANT DURING WHICH TIME
THESE FOUR INDIVIDUALS WILL HOLD A "DINNER MEETING." [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

ALSO TOLD CORETTA THAT JONES, LEVISON AND WACHTEL WILL LEAVE
ATLANTA VIA AN EIGHT PM FLIGHT(NO DETAILS) JUNE THIRTEEN INSTANT. IT IS
PRESUMED THAT THIS FLIGHT REFERRED TO BY [REDACTED] IN ALL PROB-

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b7C

DECODED COPY

100-153735-2432

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| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JUN 13 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

PAGE TWO

ABILITY IS DELTA FLIGHT EIGHT THREE THREE, DEPARTING ATLANTA EIGHT TEN PM, REFERRED TO IN NEW YORK TELETYPE JUNE ELEVEN LAST, CAPTIONED "COMINFIL SCLC."

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITY IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF SUBJECT'S RESIDENCE NOT CONSIDERED PRUDENT AND ACCORDINGLY ATLANTA CONTEMPLATES NO SUCH ACTIVITY. ATLANTA CONTEMPLATES INTERVIEW OF

b7D

JUNE FOURTEEN OR FIFTEEN NEXT RE DETAILS PERTAINING TO AFOREMENTIONED MEETING.

INFORMATION SET FORTH FROM AT ONE THREE EIGHT ZERO S ASTERISK IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED THEREON WHICH MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE SECURITY OF THIS SOURCE OF EXTREME SENSITIVITY. DISSEMINATION OF ANY SUCH INFORMATION MUST ACCORDINGLY BE CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~.

END

NY.....MFR

FBI NEW YORK



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 10, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE
THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE
HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS,
JUNE 1 AND 2, 1966
WASHINGTON, D. C. (CCBM)
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated May 25, 1966,
at Chicago, Illinois, captioned as above.

On June 6, 1966, Chicago T-1, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, advised the Chicago Office
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that [redacted]
and [redacted] did not attend the above conference. [redacted]

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[redacted] accompanied by [redacted]
traveled to Washington in [redacted]; however, they did
not attend the conference nor did they participate in the
CCBM demonstration.

b6
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Concerning [redacted] on April 9, 1965,
Chicago T-2, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, advised that the Communist Party (CP)
of Illinois, in early 1964, desiring to broaden
its forces in civil rights organizations, accepted
[redacted] on the Negro Commission of the CP
of Illinois and permitted [redacted] to attend Commission
meetings, although he was not and is not a member of
a CP of Illinois Club and in the strictest
classification was not and is not a member of the CP.
The CP of Illinois currently considers [redacted]
as a maverick who cannot be depended upon nor controlled.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of
the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it
and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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| SEARCHED | INDEXED |
| SERIALIZED | FILED |
| JUN 14 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

100-153735-2433

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE
BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

Concerning [redacted], Chicago T-2 advised on April 21, 1965, that as of that time [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois.

Concerning [redacted], Chicago T-2, on May 17, 1966, advised [redacted], formerly a CP member, is no longer considered to be a CP member at this time. He is still considered to be friendly toward the CP, however, the CP does not trust him since he is attempting to become aligned with a major political party.

Chicago T-1 stated [redacted]

[redacted] received an invitation to the conference and did attend. He later spoke at a rally following the CCBM demonstration on June 1, 1966. Entertainer Dick Gregory, [redacted] Pennsylvania, and Stockly Carmichael, new head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) were present in Washington, D. C. for the CCBM demonstration.

b6
b7c

Julius Hobson, Chairman, Washington D. C. Chapter of ACT, was very upset over the small number of demonstrators present to demonstrate on June 1, 1966. Numerous white persons appeared for the CCBM demonstration; however, they were not allowed to participate on orders from Jesse Gray. Among this group were members of Hobson's Chapter of ACT. Gray instructed Hobson to inform this group that they were not welcome, at least the whites. Gray pointed out this was the blackman's march and to allow white participants would endanger his image.

Demonstrators from New York were not as large a group as Gray had anticipated. Gray explained the smallness of his group was due to many who would have made the trip chose to remain in New York City to receive their welfare checks which arrive approximately the beginning of each month.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE
BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning Jesse Gray, Chicago T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the CP but that this position had been terminated in November, 1958. On January 24, 1964, Chicago T-4, advised that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District of the CP, Jesse Gray was no longer a member of the CP but is friendly to the CP.

According to Chicago T-1 Dick Gregory, entertainer, was in Washington during the demonstration; however, he was scheduled to appear on a radio program. He did not participate in the CCBM March; however, he did speak at a rally following the march.

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Continuing, Chicago T-1 advised an organizer of the Deacons for Defense and Justice, was expected to participate in the demonstration, but did not appear.

Chicago T-1 observed both those who participated in the conference as well as CCBM demonstrators considered the conference to be fruitless with little if any, positive results. Gray commented that no one should have attended the conference. Those who attended wasted their time to hear President Johnson state that the Federal Government had done all it could, therefore, it was left up to the state governments.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE
BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated, also known as Deacons for Defense and Justice, Incorporated, the Articles of Incorporation of the Deacons of Defense and Justice (DDJ) as on file with the Secretary of State, for the State of Louisiana, reflects that the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated is a Louisiana corporation domiciled at Jonesboro, Louisiana. The location and business office address of its registered office shall be Amos Service Station (rear), Beach Spring Road, Drawer B, Jonesboro, Louisiana.

"This corporation is organized for the following purposes and to carry on the following purposes:

To instruct, train, "teach and educate Citizens of the United States and especially minority groups in the fundamental principles of the republican form of government and our democratic way of life; to instruct, teach, train and educate said persons in the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Louisiana, as well as the constitution and laws of any other State wherein this corporation may operate; to instruct, teach, train and educate said persons in the use, value and purpose of the ballot and the right to vote; to instruct, teach, train and educate said persons as to the duties and responsibilities of good citizenship relative to the obligation and duties of the community to the citizen: To further instruct, teach, train and educate said persons in the value of economic security and in the effective use of their spending power; to inspire in said persons a sense of responsibility and to develop leadership. This corporation has for its further purpose, and is dedicated to, the defense of the civil rights, property rights, and personal rights of said people and will defend said rights by any and all honorable and legal means to the end that justice may be obtained. This corporation may establish chapters and conduct its business at any place in this State and elsewhere as permitted by law."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE
BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning Stockley Carmichael, new SNCC Chairman, who arrived in Washington, D. C. late June 2, 1966, Chicago T-1 stated during a conversation Carmichael expoused views that all Negro Americans should begin building independent political, economic, and cultural institutions that will be useful tools to institute social images in this country. Politically, SNCC intends to endorse and vigorously support the Black Panther Party which the source described as an independent political party devised by SNCC to run Negro candidates for office. Currently most Black Panther Party activity exists in the southern states under the Panther emblem.

Carmichael was in Washington, D. C. at the expense of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) as he was scheduled to appear on NBC's "Today" program, but same was canceled in view of recent astronautical flight coverage.

Following the CCBM demonstration and rally Carmichael journeyed to New York City. According to the source, Carmichael during another conversation pointed out that in the future the New York City Chapter of SNCC planned to become involved in community action thereby extending themselves from their usual role of fund raising for their southern operations.

Chicago T-1 further understands that Gray will fully support the Black Panther Party, when requested, although he is actively organizing tenants' councils in Harlem. Gray also expressed that he personally was not interested in causing a riot as he would not like to see another one.

Chicago T-1 related that there was no CCBM demonstration in Washington, D. C. on June 2, 1966, as had been planned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 6/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(CG 100-41324)

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE
BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, JUNE 1 AND 2,
1966, WASHINGTON, D. C. (CCBM)
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: WFO)
(CG 157-1081)

Re WFO airtels to Bureau with letterhead memorandums
dated 6/1/66 and 6/2/66, respectively, and Chicago airtel to
Bureau with letterhead memorandum dated 5/25/66

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
- 4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
- 5 - WFO (Enc. 5) (RM)
- 16 - Chicago

DECLASSIFICATION AS OF 2842 on 1/14/80

b6
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- (1 - 100-41433) (JESSE GRAY)
- (1 - 157-303) (ACT)
- (1 - 157-643)
- (1 - 100-22329)
- (1 - 100-30062)
- (1 - 100-35814)
- (1 - 100-40219)
- (1 - 100-41901)
- (1 - 157-840)
- (1 - 157-572) (DDJ)
- (1 - 157-347) (DICK GREGORY)
- (1 - 100-40342) (SNCC)

100-153735-2434

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| SEARCHED _____ | INDEXED _____ |
| SERIALIZED <u>2</u> | FILED <u>2</u> |
| JUN 14 1966 | |
| FBI-NEW YORK | |

JMC:gas
(29)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-41324
157-1081

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum, with copies for indicated offices.

CG T-1 utilized in letterhead memorandum is [redacted]. Information was furnished to SAs [redacted] and [redacted] on 6/6/66.

CG T-2 is [redacted]
CG T-3 is [redacted]
CG T-4 is [redacted]

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LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information furnished by [redacted], and [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

6-17
NW

Cl

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603)
FROM : SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON (47)
SUBJECT: CP, USA, NYD
IS-C

DATE: 5/12/66

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Date received 4/12/66 | Received from (name or symbol number) [redacted] | b6 b7C b7D | Received by ROBERT O. JOHNSON |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------------|

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agents:

Dictated 4/19/66 to [redacted] Date 4/12/66

Transcribed 4/25/66

Authenticated by Informant 5/3/66

Date(s) of activity
4/8/66

Brief description of activity or material
Meeting of the NYD CP Board, 4/8/66

File where original is located if not attached
[redacted]

Remarks:

- 25 - New York
- [redacted] (Inv) ([redacted]) (47)
 - 1 - 100-451987 (DCA) (42)
 - 1 - 100-4931 (CP, USA) (42)
 - 1 - 100-128814 (CP, USA, NYD Org.) (42)
 - 1 - 100-128815 (CP, USA, NYD Negro Quest.) (42)
 - 1 - 100-128809 (CP, USA, NYD Strategy in Industry) (42)
 - 1 - 100-26603-C1214 (Harlem Sect. CP) (45)
 - 1 - 100-135084 [redacted] (42)
 - 1 - 100-67670 [redacted] (42)
 - 1 - 100-228 [redacted] (42)
 - ~~1 - 100-424 [redacted] (42)~~
 - 1 - 100-62050 [redacted] (46)
 - 1 - 100-101936 [redacted] (47)
 - 1 - 100-143915 [redacted] (47)
 - 1 - 100-15946 [redacted] (46)
 - 1 - 100-10113 [redacted] (42)
 - 1 - 100-150075 [redacted] (46)
 - 1 - 100-13472 [redacted] (42)
 - 1 - 100-47060 [redacted] (46)
 - 1 - 100-56 [redacted] (42)
 - 1 - 100-117708 [redacted] (42)
 - 1 - 100-13527 [redacted] (47)
 - 1 - 100-117158 [redacted] (47)
 - 1 - 100-13473 [redacted] (42)
 - 1 - 100-26603 (42)

ROJ:KMF
(25)

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100-153775-2435

~~100-153775~~

Block Stamp

Searched... Indexed...
Serialized... Filed...

MAY 12 1966
FBI-NEW YORK

[redacted]

4/12/66

On [redacted] a meeting of the New York District CP Board was held in [redacted] at the meeting. Present were:

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[redacted]

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]

GIL GREEN

[redacted]

MIKE DAVIDOW

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[redacted]

DANNY RUBEL

[redacted]

[redacted] gave the major report on the question of the Negro and the Communist Party. His report was from the CP Negro Commission. It was a denunciation of the CP Program on the race issue.

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[redacted] stated: There is no concerted push for Party work in the Negro field. Despite the fact many Party documents have been issued and many statements on Negro work there has been a failure to implement them. The Negro and white workers have common problems and enemies and there should be unity between the Negro and white workers.

Improvements for the Negro and Puerto Rican workers in private industry has been poor in the past six or seven years. There is high unemployment in the ghetto areas. It is some place between 25-40%. About 65-70% of the youth in ghetto areas are unemployed school dropouts.

The CP is very weak on the Negro question and should take a new look at Negro work. The CP must develop projects for work in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant and the Party leadership must apply the staff to this problem.

There are similar problems of the Negro and Puerto Ricans in the Garment Industry. There are low wages for these people in the industry.

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The CP attitude to the Reformed Movement is poor. The movement cannot be proud of [redacted] or their results in the Negro area. The movement is not in the ghetto areas and is mostly white middle classed. This has to be changed.

Another reason for the problems on the Negro question is the lack of communication between commissions in the different areas.

There must be a quota of Negro recruits for the CP in each area, youth, county and etc. There should be a goal for a six month period for a quota of Negro recruits.

In the building trades unless there are changes made there could be problems in regard to the Negro and white working class unity.

In 1966, we must push for Negro candidates in elections. At the present there is no particular focus or concentration by Civil Rights organizations to the present on the elections.

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In the general discussion which followed the report, many of the people made comments. The following are some of those and their comments:

[redacted] said the Du Bois Clubs maybe the key to re-establish the Party's work in the ghettos.

[redacted] said that as a member of the board for a number of years he has observed the dissemination

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of Negro and Party work in the past years. He said that maybe WILLIAM ALBERTSON was the cause of it. He said that what [] calls for in his report is long overdue.

[] said that he has been on the State Board for ten years. He talked of the work in Queens Council for Peace. He said that taking an active part in this council are CORE, NAACP and the Urban League. He said that all sections of the CP Program dealing with the Negro people are weak. He said that only when the Negro are in motion do we move and then only for a short time. He said the CP has Negro leaders but they are not in the ghetto areas. He said that we must remember that the problems of the ghetto begin with discrimination.

[] said that many of our cadre in the ghetto because of white chauvinism many have moved and abandoned the work in there.

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[] said that many white CP members refuse to enter Negro areas. She said that in Brownsville the Welfare Recipients League has been organized.

[] stated that the history of racism and discrimination in the United States calls for massive demonstration by Negro youths for jobs.

DANNY RUBEL said that there are no struggles or movements in the ghetto area.

JIM TORMEY stated that on Monday night, 4/11/66, at the State Board meeting they will discuss the concept of Industrial concentration. TORMEY said that we have to limit our sights. We must have a thorough discussion on Negro work. TORMEY said that we have some positive work and referred to the Harlem jobs conference. He said we must have two pronged approach (1) Work in Negro ghettos and (2) Struggle for Negro and white unity. He said the Party must carry the struggle for Negro and white unity into the white areas. He said that in the main the leaders of the Negro movement support peace in Vietnam.

✓

[redacted] stated that the CP should not shoot for the moon on this. He said we should ask (1) What the Party has to do and (2) What the Party can do. He called for a discussion by the NY State Committee to the opening of a CP headquarters in Harlem. He said there should be a National and State Wide concentration in the Negro field. He said that prominent CP people like GUS HALL and HERBERT APTHEKER should speak in Harlem. [redacted] said that studies and reports on this problem become a substitute for action.

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GIL GREEN stated that we must with the basic premise that the position of the Negro people in NY City and State is worse now than when the CP struggle started. He said we must have a Party spokesman among the Negro people. He said we must have open air meetings.

A meeting of the State Board was set for Monday night, 4/11/66 at Academy Hall to discuss industrial work.

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TO : SAC, BUFFALO
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-25603)
SUBJECT: CP USA NYD

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Date: 5/21/66

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Date received 4/21/66 | Received from (name or symbol number) [Redacted] | Received by SA ROBERT O. JOHNSON |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agents:

Rough Draft Date
 XXXX 4/23/66 to [Redacted]
5/5/66
 Transcribed _____
 Authenticated by Informant 5/11/66

Date of Report
4/21/66

Date(s) of activity
4/16/66

File where original is located if not attached
[Redacted]

Brief description of activity or material

Saturday session of NYD CP Committee,
4/16/66.

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Remarks:

- 2 - Buffalo (RM)
 - 1 - 100- [Redacted] LNU, N, M
 - 1 - 100- (CP USA NYD)
- 1 - Albany (RM)
 - 1 - 100- (UNSUB WHITE MALE)
- 30.- New York
 - 1 - 100-128814 (CP USA NYD ORGANIZATION)(42)
 - 1 - 100-128815 (CP USA NYD NEGRO QUESTION)(42)
 - 1 - 100-26603-C1214 (HARLEM SECTION OF CP)(45)
 - 1 - 100-128809 (CP USA NYD STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)(42)
 - 1 - 100-157527 (MAY DAY, 1966)(41)
 - 1 - 100-83828 [Redacted] (47)
 - 1 - 100-15946 (JIM TORMEY)(47)
 - 1 - 100-48969 [Redacted] (47)
 - 1 - 100-58535 (CONSTANTINE RADZIE)(47)
 - 1 - 100-88546 [Redacted] (47)
 - 1 - 100-143915 [Redacted] (42)
 - 1 - 100-65761 [Redacted] (47)
 - 1 - 101-559 [Redacted] (47)
 - 1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)(42)
 - [Redacted] (Inv.) [Redacted] (47)

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100-153735-2436

COPIES CONTINUED NEXT PAGE
1 - 100-26603 (42)

ROJ:tml
(33)
[Signature]

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42

[Redacted] *[Signature]*

NY 100-26603

4/21/66

On Saturday, 4/16/66, there was a meeting of the New York District CP Committee held at the Edison Hotel, 228 West 47th St., NYC. This meeting was the Saturday session of the 2 weekend sessions of this committee and was on the Negro Question.

There were about 44 people present at this meeting. Some of them were:

[redacted]
JIM TORMEY

[redacted]
CONSTANTINE [redacted]

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[redacted]
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

[redacted]
SI GERSON

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b7C

[redacted]
GIL GREEN

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[redacted] from Westchester
Negro male named [redacted] from Buffalo.

[redacted] gave the major report from the Negro Commission on the Status of Negro in NYC and NY State. He spoke on jobs for Negroes, apprenticeship training and union status and unemployment, on education he said implementation is not fact. They are worse off now than before. On

NY 100-26603

housing despite continued fighting, conditions have worsened. He said the left has to initiate a struggle outside the ghetto to solve the problems of housing in the ghetto.

[] said that there has been a tendency by many in the fight that it was over due to the passage of 1954 Civil Rights Act, the anti-poverty and Voting Rights bill. He said there is a crisis in the Negro Civil Rights organizations developed because many of its leaders went into the anti-poverty program. It has weakened our organization. He said many chapters of CORE have been discontinued. The NAACP membership is down over 20,000 members.

[] said that white chauvinism exists among our own cadre.

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He said a peace organization is being developed in Harlem. He said Party concentration work in Harlem beginning to pay off. He said the National Committee wants Harlem to have a Party concentration. He said they want a Party spokesman in Harlem. He said they can use "The Worker" in the area. He said widespread distribution of "The Worker" can be used to organize. He said they should wage a campaign to insure a Negro candidate for state wide positions in both Parties.

They had discussions from the floor which were limited to 10 minutes per person.

[] spoke about Negroes in the trade unions, jobs upgrading and discrimination against Negroes in unions.

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[] said that the report should have asked what is our approach to Building Trades and in Garment. She said each industry discrimination is different. She said that in garment many of the pushers and shipping clerks work for 1/3 less than what Teamsters contract would give them. She said but these locals are under the domination of gangster control. She said the Negro Commission must examine how to approach problems in each industry.

NY 100-26603

PATTERSON said there are questions being asked of the white Comrades as to what is the responsibility of the white Comrades in these industries. He said we have to link up the various groupings in the Negro and Civil Rights and Peace Movements. He said we must coordinate our work of all commissions together.

[redacted] asked what can we add to MARTIN LUTHER KING's work. She said racism was developed to aid the continuation of slavery. She said the UN Constitution has taken a stand against racism and the US has never satisfied it.

[redacted] spoke about the ghetto areas, housing and education city wide and Negro representation. He said that on schools and education, 1/2 million people were pushing for quality integrated education. He said all civil rights forces played a role. He said the initiative now is with the PAT forces.

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[redacted] also spoke. After she finished there was a lunch recess.

After lunch, GIL GREEN was the first speaker. He spoke about the May Day rally to be held April 30, 1966 at Union Square. He said that civilian developments in Vietnam have altered the position of the Vietnam people and the American people. He said they are beginning to question the US policy in Vietnam. He said there is an increasing demand of the American people to get out of Vietnam. He said the danger now is that US forces may move in to take over the whole thing and run the show.

GREEN said a big May Day celebration can help check drive of US forces in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. He said the Party has to understand the tremendous importance of May Day this year. GREEN said our press can tie everything together. He said it may cost money. He said a collection is being made. Also he said the draft program of the Party is on sale at over 60 bookstores in NYC. He said the slogan for May Day Rally is "Bring Our Boys Home - Withdraw Now".

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NY 100-26603

[redacted] asked what contribution can the Party make in civil rights struggle that will effect the entire nation. He said we have failed because if racism and white chauvinism is in the movement as a whole and our Party in particular.

[redacted] said that we do not have an idealogical understanding of Party's position on Negro question. He said that in the East Bronx Negro and Puerto Rican unity is a vital question.

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Others spoke. They included [redacted] the white male from Albany, [redacted] from Buffalo, [redacted] from [redacted] Westchester and SI GERSON.

The summary was made by GIL GREEN. He spoke of the activities of Negro Comrades in the Party. He said the question of white chauvinism must be thoroughly discussed, understood and overcome. He said that the DuBois clubs have been successful in attracting Negro and Puerto Rican youth into it. He called for the recruiting of more Negroes in all clubs and sections.

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4/13

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Date: 5/25/66

TO : SAC, BALTIMORE
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-139834)
SUBJECT: COMINFIL NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)
IS-C

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Date received 4/25/66 | Received from (name or symbol number) [Redacted] | Received by ROBERT O. JOHNSON |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

| | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|
| If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agents | | Date of Report 4/25/66 |
| Dictated 5/3/66 | to [Redacted] | Date(s) of activity 4/23/66 |
| Transcribed 5/5/66 | | |
| Authenticated by Informant 5/11/66 | | |

Brief description of activity or material

Meeting of enlarged caucus of CP members
in NALC, 4/23/66.

File where original is located if not attached
[Redacted]

Remarks:

- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
 - 1 - 100-
 - 1 - 100-
- 2 - Detroit (RM)
 - 1 - 100-
 - 1 - 100-
- 9 - New York
 - [Redacted]
 - 1 - 100-128815
 - 1 - 100-84275
 - 1 - 100-15946
 - 1 - 100-135084
 - 1 - 100-85954
 - 1 - 100-136577
 - 1 - 100-101936
 - 1 - 100-139834

(JAKE GREEN)
(COMINFIL NALC)

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(UNSUB, MALE NEGRO)
(COMINFIL NALC)

- [Redacted] (CP USA NYD NEGRO QUESTION) (42)
- [Redacted] (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON) (42)
- [Redacted] (JIM TORMEY) (47)
- [Redacted] (42)
- [Redacted] (45)
- [Redacted] (47)
- (41)

ROJ:tml
(13)

ROJ

Handwritten signature/initials

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100-152731-2437
Block Stamp

100-128815

42

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

NY 100-139834

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4/25/66

On [redacted] there was a meeting of the CP caucus in the Negro American Labor Council at [redacted]. This meeting was originally scheduled for [redacted] but was changed to [redacted] because WILLIAM L. PATTERSON and JIM TORMEY could not attend the meeting on [redacted]. This meeting was an enlarged meeting of CP members in the NALC and included members from Baltimore and Detroit. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and another party member from Chicago were scheduled to be present at this meeting.

Those present at this meeting were:

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
JIM TORMEY

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[redacted]

[redacted] from Baltimore
Unknown Negro male from Detroit

The meeting was called to plan for the National Convention of the Negro American Labor Council to be held Memorial Day week-end at Baltimore, Maryland.

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[redacted] said that the picture of the convention looks bad in Baltimore unless the National Office of the NALC steps in and handles the convention. He said the Baltimore Chapter is a small chapter and the [redacted] [redacted] is trying to handle all of the arrangements for the convention by himself. [redacted] said [redacted] tried to get him, [redacted] kicked out of the NALC because of [redacted] being a CP member. [redacted] said he cannot work in the NALC directly but he can only work through someone else in the chapter.

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NY 100-139834

The male from Detroit said that the Detroit Chapter exists on paper only. He said that all of the members of the TULC are members of the NALC. He said [redacted] is [redacted] in Detroit and he wants to run for President of the NALC if PHILIP RANDOLPH steps down.

Those present were discussing the election of the President of the NALC in the event RANDOLPH elects to step down. It was stated that there will probably be a fight at the convention for the presidency and those expected to run for it are [redacted] from Detroit and [redacted] and CLEVELAND ROBINSON from New York. [redacted] and [redacted] indicated that the CP caucus should back CLEVELAND ROBINSON for president. They said that the big opposition that will be presented on ROBINSON would be his blindness.

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[redacted] gave those present his address in Baltimore so they could contact him when they go down there to the convention.



Best Copy Available



DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-09-2012

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-437041-34)

6/9/66

SAC, NEW YORK (100-147372)

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
IS-PLP
(OO:NY)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of
an LHM reporting an interview of [redacted]
[redacted], concerning his assessment of the two years since
the Harlem riots in NYC. This interview is reportedly to
appear in the "New York Times" magazine section in July, 1966.

The source is NY 4569-S*

The LHM is marked "~~Confidential~~" as data furnished
by the source could result in identification of this source of
continuing value and impair the future effectiveness thereof
and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the
national defense interests of the US.

6/9/66
make 2 xerox
copies - 100-153735 (CIRM) (#42)
157-1217 (Possible Racial Violence) (42)
G 44

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b7C

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-138651) [redacted]
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (157-1217) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE) (42) 157-1217-4599
- ① - New York

JWR:arm
(6)

100-153735-2438

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
44 JUN 9 1966
FBI - NEW YORK
[redacted]

FBI

Date: 6/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReNYairtel and letterhead memorandum dated May 3, 1966, indicating that Clarence Jones was apparently negotiating for the purchase of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly New York Negro newspaper.

No additional information has been received from New York relative to these plans and New York is requested to advise whether any additional data relative to the purchase of this newspaper by Jones has been received.

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100-153735-2439

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| SEARCHED _____ | INDEXED _____ |
| SERIALIZED _____ | FILED _____ |
| JUN 13 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |

[Handwritten initials]

Sent Via _____ M Per _____



~~SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
June 14, 1966

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstrations [redacted]

[redacted]
Racial Matters

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On June 12, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, disclosed that a conference between Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Stanley Levison, Bayard Rustin and [redacted]

[redacted]. The conference, according to the information from the source, was in regard to the protest march in Mississippi.

King announced that it had been decided to extend the time for completion of the march until June 26, 1966. Furthermore, he said he expected to have approximately two thousand participants in the long march and twenty to twenty five thousand people converging on Jackson for the climax.

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King requested Bayard Rustin and [redacted] to Mississippi to aid in the march. Rustin expressed reluctance to go for fear that Stokley (Stokley Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) (SNCC) and McKissick (Floyd McKissick, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality) (CORE), and "other left wingers would take advantage" of him and that "it might degenerate into a black nationalist thing".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Searched
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100-153735-2440

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstrations [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Racial Matters

King agreed that Stokley would give them trouble all along and he expressed opinion that it was good that Stokley did not have a large following. King said Stokley complained that the SCLC was getting all the publicity and that Stokley was bitter because he feels the press has painted him as a black nationalist and a racist.

The conference then shifted to demands made on the Federal Government by the civil rights leaders. In that regard, King opined that "they" (civil rights organizations) would not be able to get the billions of dollars they wanted on a freedom budget largely because of Vietnam.

Levison, in commenting on Stokley and McKissick, said the best way to bury their doctrine was for people like Rustin and white people to go down there (to the march in Mississippi). Rustin said he was undecided about going, but said he would recontact King on Monday (June 13, 1966).

King said he would like to bring into the march some people from Chicago, but said he was reluctant to do so, since the SCLC was so low on funds.

Levison, at King's request, agreed to raise funds for the purpose of aiding the march. He requested King's permission to run an advertisement in "The New York Times" to raise funds for the march. King granted permission, cautioning, however, that it be done for "Meredith Mississippi March Fund", not under name of SCLC.

Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstrations [redacted]
[redacted]

Racial Matters

criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

Bayard Rustin

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

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Demonstrations Protesting the

Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advise as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

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Date: 6/14/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1679)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE

RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York teletype, 6/12/66, captioned "CIRM" and
"MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, IN SUPPORT OF _____
RACIAL MATTERS", concerning a conference of MARTIN LUTHER KING
and his advisors, as furnished by NY 3810-S*.

Enclosed are eleven copies of a LHM incorporating the
information contained in referenced teletype. Two copies are
furnished for the information of Jackson and Memphis Offices.
Two copies are furnished the Atlanta Office since that office
is origin in the KING case.

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- 5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 11) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING _____)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) _____
- 3 - Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING _____)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) _____
- 2 - Jackson (100-) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS)
- 2 - Memphis (100-) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
- 1 - New York (157-1679) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:gmd
(19) *gmd*

100-153735-244
[Signature]

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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1679

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It was the opinion of NY 3810-S* that KING was in Atlanta when the conference was made; that LEVISON and RUSTIN were in New York City, and that [redacted] was in Washington, D.C., his base of operations.

NY 694-S* was the source who furnished the information to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. b7D

NY 2359-S*, NY 4212-S* and [redacted] were the sources used in the BAYARD RUSTIN characterization.

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature concerning racial matters in the United States and Communist influence thereof; also because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*.

NY ---06--- 4-41PM JRL

12:26PM EST URGENT 6-14-66 TEK/DLH

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)

DECODED COPY

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON -ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 141540 3P

CIRM

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REATEL JUNE ONE THREE LAST CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

ON [REDACTED] LAST CMM [REDACTED]

TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING BRIEF RESUME [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LAST CMM ATTENDED BY CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON AND HARRY WACHTEL. ALSO IN ATTENDANCE AT THIS MEETING WAS REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., PRESIDENT, SCLC, RALPH ABERNATHY, VICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER, SCLC, [REDACTED] [REDACTED], SCLC, RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, PROGRAM DIRECTOR, SCLC, AND SCLC FINANCE OFFICE PERSONNEL. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] SCLC, WAS IN ATTENDANCE

[REDACTED]. THE MEETING WAS PRIMARILY CONCERNED

[REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

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JUN 14 1966
FBI - NEW YORK

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INFORMANT WILL BE CONTACTED JUNE ONE FIVE NEXT AND FULL DETAILS
RE ABOVE MEETING ASCERTAIN.

DUE TO THE SENSITIVE POSITION OF
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~.
END

NY...

CORRECTION PAGE ONE LINE FIVE WD EIGHT (CMM) SHD READ (,)

AND MAKR XXXX MARK LAST PAGE "PAGE THREE"

END

NY...MFR

FBI NEW YORK CITY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18953)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ILLINOIS DISTRICT
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

DATE: 6/13/66

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of an informant statement concerning activities at the Communist Party of Illinois State Convention held on June 4 and 5, 1966, at Chicago, Illinois. A copy of this informant statement is attached to each copy of this letter.

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This information was furnished on June 6 and 7, 1966, by [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past. The original informant report is located in [redacted].

3 - Bureau (Encl. 3) (RM)

5 - New York (Encl. 5) (RM)

(1 - 100-80641) (CP, USA, Organization)

(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)

(1 - 100-80644) (CP, USA, Youth Matters)

(1 - 100-81675) (CP, USA, Pamphlets and Publications)

(1 - 100-269) (HENRY WINSTON)

60 - Chicago

[redacted]) [redacted]
(1 - 100-3313) (JACK KLING)

(1 - 100-24800) (LOU DISKIN)

(1 - 100-3293) (ISH FLORY)

(1 - 100-40238)

(1 - 100-3301)

(1 - 100-17376)

(1 - 100-17828)

(1 - 100-3546)

(1 - 100-21257)

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| FBI - NEW YORK | |

[Handwritten initials and signatures]

CG 100-18953

60 - Chicago (Cont.)

- (1 - 100-18601)
- (1 - 100-42575)
- (1 - 100-30108)
- (1 - 100-40116)
- (1 - 100-19085)
- (1 - 100-40591)
- (1 - 100-32704)
- (1 - 61-867)
- (1 - 100-17941)
- (1 - 100-13967)
- (1 - 100-20776)
- (1 - 100-32224)
- (1 - 100-42315)
- (1 - 100-15412)
- (1 - 100-35120)
- (1 - 100-13342)
- (1 - 100-40903) (SDS)
- (1 - 100-12890) (EARL DURHAM)
- (1 - 100-2892)
- (1 - 100-27155)
- (1 - 100-25849)
- (1 - 100-42843)
- (1 - 100-41682)
- (1 - 100-18685)
- (1 - 100-22078)
- (1 - 100-18457)
- (1 - 105-16537)
- (1 - 100-20289)
- (1 - 100-20384)
- (1 - 100-41442)
- (1 - 100-37239)
- (1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)
- (1 - 100-17977) (CP, Political Activities)
- (1 - 100-19431) (CP, Strategy in Industry)
- (1 - 100-18209) (CP, Pamphlets and Publications)
- (1 - 100-18957) (CP, Youth Matters)
- (1 - 100-19490) (CP, National Groups)
- (1 - 100-36644) (NALC)
- (1 - 100-35356) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)

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(Copies cont. on iii page)

CG 100-18953

60 - Chicago (Cont.)

(1 - 100-41038)

(1 - 100-17769) (CP Funds)

(1 - 100-3724)

(1 - 100-42500)

(1 - 100-41997)

(1 - 100-33937)

(1 - 100-16859)

(1 - 100-7894)

(1 - 100-20528)

(1 - 100-28820)

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PHK/rms
(68)

Chicago, Illinois
June 7, 1966

The Convention of the Illinois Communist Party (CP) was held at the Russian Cultural Center on Le Moyne and California Streets, Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday and Sunday, June 4 and 5, 1966.

The Convention was opened by JACK KLING Saturday afternoon with the election of a Presiding Committee. Members of the Presiding Committee were:

JACK KLING
LOU DISKIN
ISHMAEL FLORY
[redacted]

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The Presiding Committee then met and later came back and officially opened the Convention with LOU DISKIN reporting for the Presiding Committee. He announced the following order of business: first, the election of a chairman for the session that afternoon; the election of a Credentials Committee; the election of a Nominating Committee; following that in the evening there would be a meeting of the following Committees:

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Negro Committee chaired by [redacted]

Political Action Committee chaired by [redacted]
[redacted]

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Trade Union Committee chaired by [redacted]

Party Organization and Press Committee [redacted]

Youth Committee chaired by [redacted].

A proposal was made for the chairman of the afternoon session to be ISH FLORY. No opposition. A Credentials Committee was nominated of [redacted] and

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[redacted] This Committee was accepted.

A Nominating Committee was proposed headed by JACK KLING. A slate was proposed for members of this Committee of the following:

[redacted]

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This Committee was accepted. No additions.

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[redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted]

The order of business for the Convention would first be a keynote address by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. Then a report on the Party program by LOU DISKIN, followed by discussion. A break for dinner follows, and then from 8 o'clock to 9:30

the various committees to meet. At 9:30, the Nominating Committee is to meet.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT opened his keynote address. The content closely paralleled the recent report of GUS HALL to the National Committee. LIGHTFOOT indicated that this was the first session of the Convention, the second session which would deal with program in Illinois would take place in September. The essence of LIGHTFOOT's report was the analysis of the current situation, both foreign and domestic. The details were hard to follow.

LOU DISKIN then spoke on the characterization of the discussion in the Party of the Party program. This report had been pre-discussed at the Illinois State Board meeting where a discussion was held as to what had happened in the Party with regard to discussing the Party program. LOU DISKIN only emphasized the necessity for more discussion, more critical evaluation and a larger distribution of the program.

Following DISKIN's report, there was a discussion of the Party program and discussion of LIGHTFOOT's keynote speech.

First speaker was who spoke of the language of the program and important points dealing with her agreement with the program.

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[] spoke on the program and spoke how good it was and asked for more concrete steps to be taken in expanding the Party's position, but he felt the program was tremendous.

[] spoke of the program being the best ideological document ever written.

[] spoke of the necessity for the Party members to have roots among the masses.

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[] emphasized the necessity for more discussion on the youth.

[] stated it was the best document the Party has ever gotten out. He suggested more facts and figures to be included in the program.

[] from Evanston stated the program is an important renewal for the Party in expressing its opinion.

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[] stated the program is extremely educational.

[] agreed with [] but felt the program should have more demands in it.

[] agreed with the program but indicated its weakness on the women question.

[] felt the position of the Party and the explanation of socialism was inadequate.

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[] stated it was weak on youth work, but he is pleased to be attending his first Party Convention.

[] agreed with the program. He also felt, however, that there is need for more Party people selling "The Worker" and circulating the program.

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[] stated the program does not deal with the national group question sufficiently.

ISH FLORY did not like the program's dealing with the Afro-American question. He felt more should be added.

[] reminded the Convention that the National Convention may not act on the program, and that the discussion will continue. The youth held a meeting to try and discuss the program with non-Party people, but it was poorly attended. [] stated the Student Democratic Society (SDS) member who spoke at this meeting did not attack the program but expressed his fundamental disagreement with Marxism.

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[] spoke generally of the experiences of the Negro Labor Council's convention.

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[] stated the history of the Party should be written up and more put into the program.

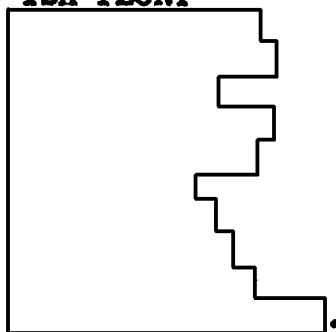
EARL DURHAM spoke on the inadequacies of the program on the Negro question and felt that that section should be rewritten. DURHAM was the last speaker.

Following that there was a break for supper and then came the panels described earlier.

The report from the panel on the Negro work is as follows:

The panel attended by approximately 25 delegates including the chairman, [REDACTED], were:

EARL DURHAM
ISH FLORY



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[REDACTED] opened the panel by introducing EARL DURHAM who gave an introduction into the resolution that has appeared in "Party Affairs" which is the draft resolution on the Negro question being given for the National Convention. DURHAM indicated that the resolution attempts to criticize the civil rights movement in this country. It gives a class

character to the movement. It discusses the tactical problems of the movement. It discusses the unity of the movement and discusses the direction of the movement. Stress is placed on the Negro-Labor alliance. The resolution also indicates the status of the Negro people in this country. Lastly, the resolution deals with several ideological questions. The link between civil rights and peace, white chauvinism, Negro nationalism, the right to self-defense, the role of white liberals in the civil rights movement and the role of the Party.

Then a discussion followed and ISH FLORY spoke first. He indicated that there is a great deal of discussion in the Afro-American community on Negro history and that many groups are springing up in the community dealing with this question. FLORY further indicated that the Party should not confuse pride with Negro nationalism.

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[] indicated he wanted to know the position of white people in the movement. He thinks there is a tendency in the Negro people's movement to go it alone, and he feels that because white people have not played a good role in the struggle against white chauvinism, that these moods exist in the Negro community.

[] indicated she needed more discussion on how white people could work in white communities.

[] felt that the struggle against white chauvinism is a big question in the Party.

[] stated the struggle in the white community to maintain interracial neighborhoods in the fight for open occupancy should be a big part of the Party program.

[] indicated that the resolution says that the main gains of the Negro people in the past period has been tokenism. [] said the resolution should answer the question of whether anything but tokenism is possible under capitalism. [] also asked that the resolution be a little more explicit in its analysis of Watts and its analysis of the KING movement.

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[] indicated a struggle against factionalism in the civil rights movement, and he also stated that the leaders like KING and [] were acceptable by the establishment and are in some ways controlled. He indicated he did not believe that the term working class for the ghetto meant anything. A better term is grass roots. The Party has the role of working with indigenous local leaders. He further felt that a program should be included in the resolution.

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[] spoke of the increased ghetto living of the Negro people. She spoke of how the Party can still lead masses. She said the ghetto knows what it means to be part of the working class, She emphasized the need for a program to prevent mass exodus from neighborhoods when Negroes move in.

[] felt that the significance of Reverend KING's moving to Chicago and the developments in Watts politically have a close relationship. He wants more on a program to stabilize communities.

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ISH FLORY stated the gap between the current struggles and the history of these struggles should be closed by the Party issuing material. It should include the role of the Party. FLORY called for facts and figures on the status of why the prisons are filled mostly with Negroes, and lastly, he proposed that the Party develop some type of consistent educational work.

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Other speakers who spoke were [] and [] from Philadelphia who spoke for the necessity of organizing the unorganized.

[] proposed that the Party declare that the Negro communities are, in fact, disaster areas.

EARL DURHAM summarized the discussion indicating that no one had really challenged any basic formulation in the resolution; therefore, in his report back, he would assume that the main direction of the resolution was accepted. That was the end of Saturday.

On Sunday, HENRY WINSTON spoke quite at length dealing with the international situation, the role of the Soviet Union, the relationship of China and the Soviet Union in which he painted a very dim picture of the possibility of winning unity with China as long as the present leadership of the CPC exists. He gave details on political prisoners and other forms of repression. He ended his speech dealing with some domestic issues, particularly on the Negro question.

Following that speech, there was a report from Saturday night's panels.

The first report was on the Negro work panel. EARL DURHAM reported indicating the panel endorsed the main line of the draft resolution, that line being an estimate of the current civil rights movement, a stress on Negro-Labor alliance, the status of the Negro people in the United States and the ideological questions contained in the resolution. The criticisms of the panel were that the role of white communists

and progressives in white communities need elaboration. The estimate about tokenism under capitalism needs evaluation. There needs to be deeper estimates of the significance of Watts and Reverend KING's movement, more elaboration on guaranteed annual income and should include the organization of the unorganized for the north. DURHAM then recommended that the Convention accept this report as a basis for discussion at the National Convention and it was passed.

The next report was from the Trade Union Panel and [] reported. [] indicated their agreement with the draft resolution as proposed for discussion at the National Convention and added only a few criticisms of the resolution.

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[] spoke from the floor asking for the incorporation of speed up in the resolution and improvements on yearly retirement in the resolution. All this was accepted and the Convention adopted this for the National Convention.

NATE SHARPE spoke and asked that the resolution also include jobs for youth.

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[] proposed nationalization of the railroad.

[] wanted more on youth, on the trade unions and the task of youth.

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ISH FLORY wanted more attention paid to the poor who actually worked and are part of unions.

[] was introduced by the Convention at that point as a young comrade from New Mexico who would be working in Chicago, and he will be working in the Book Store in place of LOU DISKIN.

There was a break for the Credentials report. []

[] reported.

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On Saturday, the attendance was 75.

On Sunday, the attendance was 70.

The total people who attended were 79.

The breakdown--50 delegates, 18 alternates, 11 visitors.

The only other breakdown--27 women and 15 youth.

[] then reported from the Youth Panel and [] gave a critical report because there was no resolution on the youth question proposed for the National Convention, and secondly, the Youth Panel was very poorly attended at the Convention. The rest of his remarks dealt with certain specific problems of youth work. His report was accepted as a basis for discussion at the National Convention.

[] spoke on a report from the Political Action Panel, and he emphasized the work in the First and

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Second Congressional Districts and in the 24th Senatorial District for concentrations for the next week in the elections. The panel also discussed an independent candidate for the National Senate. The Party should challenge the anti-communist law.

LOU DISKIN spoke and nominated for State Senator CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. JACK KLING and [] were nominated as candidates to run as write-ins for the coming election, and he used reasons that were discussed at the last State Board meeting as to why this was necessary.

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[] immediately took the floor and spoke against the nominations indicating that she and others in the peace movement had been fighting for months to try and find an independent peace candidate to run for the Senate and that if he passed this resolution nominating CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT for Senator, it will discredit that work.

JACK KLING answered indicating that the struggle for some broader forces to run should go on, but that the Party should not sit back and wait as to the outcome of that fight. There were others who spoke in defense of the nominations.

The closing of the discussion was to support the write-in candidates, and the resolutions were adopted.

[redacted] spoke on organization and press.

[redacted] indicated that the main discussion in her panel dealt with the quality of the club organization, and this was the weakest link in the Party. The club is not equipped to help comrades in mass work. The discipline and self-criticism are missing. The clubs are not fulfilling their role in helping the members with their task. There must be better educational apparatus in the Party. They wanted in the panel to have discussions on Party discipline, criticism and self-criticism, white chauvinism, male supremacy and the role of the working class, that there be appointed an educational coordinator and that every club have a list of contacts who will receive Party material. The press drive must be stepped up and they proposed that the Convention propose to the National Convention that "The Worker" be changed to a weekly and concentrate on getting one good issue since the mid-week "Worker" was not of much use in the District. All clubs to have a press director. This was adopted by them in discussion and it will also be recommended to the National Convention.

Then they went into the election of delegates to the National Convention.

JACK KLING offered the following procedure:

The delegates would be entitled to vote for 14 people. The ballot which had been previously made up by the Nominating Committee included 20 names. There would be a chance for nominations from the floor, but no one was allowed to write during this entire nomination and election procedure. The ballots were then passed out only to delegates, and the floor was open for nominations. A and were nominated from the floor. Some on the list included;

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**CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
LOU DISKIN**

JACK KLING

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**NATE SHARPE
ISH FLORY.**

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The nominations were completed and the balloting took place.

were appointed--
and came back with a report on the 14 delegates and the 5 alternates. Some of the delegates are as follows:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
JACK KLING

[REDACTED]
LOU DISKIN
ISH FLORY

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[REDACTED]
NATE SHARPE
[REDACTED]

After the delegates were elected, LIGHTFOOT closed the Convention with a speech dealing with his overwhelming feeling that the Party was very vital. He lauded the work of the Convention and spoke at length around the many political problems facing the country, and the Party's relationship to them. LIGHTFOOT then asked for raising of money to guarantee delegates to the Convention, and [REDACTED], who was then

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[REDACTED]
which totaled about \$2,500, and then the Convention was adjourned.

The following individuals were also known to have been present at some of the sessions of the Convention.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-108)

6/13/68

SAC, CHICAGO (61-867)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
IS-C

EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant's statement dated June 10, 1968, containing information orally furnished on June 10, 1968, by CG 3824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on June 13, 1968, and the original report is maintained in CG file A)134-46-9726.

2-Bureau (Enc. 2)(RM)

3-Los Angeles (RM)

(1 - 100- (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

(1 - 100- (CIAM)

(1 - 100- (NAACP)

4-New York (RM)

(1 - 100-98689 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

(1 - 100-80941 (CP, USA - Organization)

(1 - 100-153735(CIRM)

(1 - 134-91 (Info)

5-Chicago

(1 - A)134-46-9726)

(1 - 100-18633 (CP, Illinois District - Organization)

(1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)

(1 - 100- (NAACP)

RWH:MD
(14)

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100-153735-2445

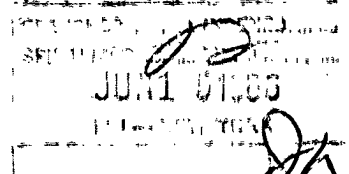
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| FBI - NEW YORK | |

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June 10, 1966

On June 10, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, advised that he would be leaving for New York City on approximately June 18, 1966, in order to attend the pre-convention National Board meeting and also to work on certain convention reports. He would remain in New York City for the National Convention of the CP, USA which is scheduled to open on June 22, 1966. Following this convention, LIGHTFOOT intends to proceed to Los Angeles, California, where he will attend and participate in the forthcoming National Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is scheduled for early July, 1966, in that city. Following this, LIGHTFOOT hopes to be able to take a vacation for several weeks. LIGHTFOOT provided the above information in order that the CP Illinois District leadership could formulate its leadership plans prior to and subsequent to the National Convention, CP, USA.

100 153735-244



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-80641)

DATE: JUN 13 1966

FROM : SAC, Miami (100-800) (P)

b7D

SUBJECT: CO, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

On May 25, 1966, [redacted] advised [redacted]

1. The May, 1966 Bulletin of the HALL-DAVIS Defense Committee, which had attached to it a slip of paper stating the 1966 Florida fund goal was \$1,500, that \$106 was raised in April, previously raised \$292.80, making a total of \$398.80 on the quota.
2. A form memo dated May 12, 1966 addressed "To All Districts," from the Convention Arrangements Committee, concerning draft resolutions and the Pre-Convention discussion which contained information on the rush printing of the resolutions on Trade Union Work, Negro Rights and Party Organization. Also in this memo was information concerning finances, convention entertainment and exhibits and housing.

- ① - New York (1-100-80641) (RM)
- (1-100-131666 SOUTHERN REGION)
 - (1-100-81675 PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS)
 - (1-100- WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)
 - (1-100-153735 CIRM)
 - (1-100- HALL-DAVIS D.C.)
 - (1-100-74560 CP, USA, FUNDS)
 - (1-100-80644 CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS)
 - (1-100-141914 [redacted])
 - (1-100- [redacted])
 - (1-100- CP, USA STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
- 5 - Miami (100-800)
- (1-100-15058 CIRM)
 - (1-100-13825 FUNDS)

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b7C

RLO:JMS
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| JUN 11 1966 | |
| FBI - NEW YORK | |



MM 100-800

3. A form memo dated April 20, 1966, addressed "To All Districts" concerning "the Draft Party Program and Negro Work" from the Negro Commission, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON. This deals with the necessity of selling the Draft Program to prominent Negroes and "its distribution to the Negro press and slum areas, ghettos, book shops and libraries." The districts are requested to report back on resolutions concerning their activity in this regard.
4. The May, 1966 pink colored Young Communist Bulletin of the National Youth Commission of the CP, USA, published by Marxist Youth Publishers Assn.,
[redacted]

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On June 2, 1966, [redacted]
[redacted]:

1. The May, 1966 "Party Affairs," 16 pages, consisting of Draft Resolutions on the Trade Union Movement, Negro Question, and Party Organization.
2. A yellow covered, 15 page pamphlet entitled "For an Industrial Concentration Policy" by JIM TORMEY, which is a report delivered at a New York Communist Party Conference in April, 1966.
3. A 14 page blue paper pamphlet captioned "Convention Draft Documents" containing the draft resolution on Political Action and the Draft Amended Constitution.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

DATE: 6/15/66

FROM : SA [redacted] (42)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

7/9/66

Re report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, 5/5/66, at New York.

The next quarterly report on the Communist Influence in Racial Matters case is due August 1, 1966. In preparation of that report, the following case files should be reviewed in order to ascertain if there is pertinent reportable information for inclusion in the next quarterly:

- Cominfil CORE
- Cominfil NAACP
- Cominfil NALC
- Cominfil SCLC
- Cominfil SNCC
- Progressive Labor Party
- Socialist Workers Party
- Workers World Party

If a review discloses reportable information, inserts for the report should be prepared by the agents to whom these cases are assigned and forwarded to Supervisor, Section 42, no later than 7/15/66.

By letter dated 5/16/66, the Bureau instructed that henceforth when an individual with a subversive background is mentioned in the CIRM report, an asterisk should follow his or her name. In doing so, according to the Bureau, this will serve as a flag to the reader that the individual mentioned is further characterized in the appendix section.

- 1 - NY 100-7963³⁰³ (COMINFIL CORE) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-7629 (COMINFIL NAACP) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-139834 (COMINFIL NALC) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-149194 (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
- 1 - NY 100-147372 (PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY) (44)
- 1 - NY 100-4013 (SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY) (44)
- 1 - NY 100-137309 (WORKERS WORLD PARTY) (44)
- 1 - NY 100-153735 (42)

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100-153735-247



NY 100-153735

Likewise, when an organization that is characterized in the appendix section is mentioned in the details, an asterisk should follow the name of the organization.

Therefore, anyone who prepares an insert should keep the foregoing in mind and act accordingly.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

DATE: 6-15-66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33741)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant's statement dated May 25, 26, 27 and 31, 1966, containing information orally furnished on May 25, 26, 27 and 31, 1966, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on June 13, 1966, and the original report is maintained in Chicago file A)134-46-9731.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (RM)
 - 1 - 100- (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)
 - 1 - 100-12076 [redacted]
- 3 - Cleveland (RM)
 - 1 - 100- (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)
 - 1 - 100-1207 [redacted]
 - 1 - 65-721 [redacted]

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| FBI - NEW YORK | |

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CG 100-33741

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2 - Detroit (RM)

1 - 100-

1 - 100-8482

25 - New York (RM)

1 - 100-89691

1 - 100-87211

1 - 100-74560

1 - 100-86624

1 - 100-80641

1 - 100-81675

1 - 100-79717

1 - 100-81338

1 - 100-89590

1 - 100-80644

1 - 100-153735

1 - 100-13483

1 - 100-13472

1 - 100-84994

1 - 100-16785

1 - 100-16021

1 - 100-105078

1 - 100-48033

1 - 100-128255

1 - 100-15946

1 - 100-

1 - 100-269

1 - 100-27539

1 - 100-

1 - 100-141914

2 - San Francisco (RM)

1 - 100-

1 - 65-1242

5 - Chicago

1 - A)134-46-9731

1 - 100-3470

1 - 61-867

1 - 100-20289

(CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)

[REDACTED]

(CP, USA - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)

(CP, USA - FACTIONALISM)

(CP, USA - FUNDS)

(CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

(CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)

(CP, USA - PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS)

(CP, USA - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)

(CP, USA - SECURITY MEASURES)

(CP, USA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)

(CP, USA - YOUTH MATTERS)

(CIRM)

(BETTY GANNETT)

(GIL GREEN)

(GUS HALL)

(JAMES JACKSON)

(ARNOLD JOHNSON)

(HYMAN LUMER)

(IRVING POTASH)

[REDACTED]

(JAMES TORMEY)

[REDACTED]

(HENRY WINSTON)

(CARL WINTER)

(HELEN WINTER)

[REDACTED]

b6
b7c

(CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)

(ALBERT "MICKIE" LIMA)

(MORRIS CHILDS)

(CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

[REDACTED]

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A meeting of the National Board of the Communist Party (CP), USA, plus invited guests. [redacted]

[redacted] The following individuals were observed in attendance and unless otherwise indicated, were observed in attendance at all sessions of the meeting:

- PHIL BART
- MORRIS CHILDS
- TOM DENNIS
- BETTY GANNETT
- GIL GREEN - Not observed on May 22, 1966
- GUS HALL
- JAMES JACKSON - Not observed at afternoon session, May 23, 1966

- ARNOLD JOHNSON
- ANTHONY KRCHMAREK
- MICKIE LIMA
- HYMAN LUMER
- GEORGE MEYERS
- IRVING POTASH

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b7C

[redacted]
JAMES TORMEY

[redacted]
HENRY WINSTON - Not observed at afternoon session, May 23, 1966

CARL WINTER
HELEN WINTER

b7D .

First Session

Chairman - HENRY WINSTON

The first session of the National Board meeting commenced at [redacted], under the chairmanship of HENRY WINSTON. The first order of business was the approval of an agenda to be followed at the meeting, which was as follows:

1. Preparations for the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA.

A. Report by GUS HALL.

B. Proposed agenda for the National Convention and arrangements for handling the invited press.

2. Report by HENRY WINSTON on the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

Following some minor announcements GUS HALL delivered his report which in essence was as follows:

This meeting should concentrate upon an analysis of the work of our leadership. As Galileo said, the task is not to determine if people were hitherto right but to discover if I am right. So, we have to ask are we right now? This must include an assessment of the work of the leadership, an analysis of our leadership and the structure of the Party, plans for the National Convention, and a decision on the method of election of officers, the titles to be used, how to announce the results, etc.

In regard to the work and assessment of the leadership, we must be objective and weaknesses, too, should be seen in this light. It has been over 6 years since our last convention. This is a long time; therefore, it would be better to talk about conditions as they exist today.

It is the feeling of the Secretariat that the overall assessment of our work must be on the positive side. The content of our work has generally improved; this was not always so in the past. This is a fact which can be proved. The leadership has been sensitive to developing trends and events. This means the ability to see events that are coming. Our work in the peace movement is a good example; our timing in taking action and our feeling for the people were correct. We also foresaw the escalation of the war in Vietnam. We also saw the coming danger of the ultra-right. We also foresaw clearly the developing civil rights movement and its scope.

It is also important that we saw the developing Labor-Negro alliance. In this connection we saw beyond the mere moral issue and saw this alliance developing on the basis of mutual economic self-interest. Our electoral policy of 1964 was a positive contribution and time will prove that we were very correct. We clearly sensed the upsurge among youth and we saw this when other sectors of the left did not see this upsurge or its depth. We have to add, however, that we did not always draw the proper conclusions nor did we always apply these conclusions. This is also a weakness and is not a positive thing.

The most complicated issues arose during this period. Our Party was virtually declared illegal by the courts. Therefore, we had to work out new methods, new legal and semi-legal methods. The split in the world communist movement was also a shock; this fact is clear now but it was not so clear a few years ago.

We inherited the attacks upon the movement of the last 20 years, some internal and some external. We can say that we have withstood these attacks. Even I had thought that now we could put these attacks behind us, but I was wrong. We accepted and took the blows of the enemy and turned around and took the offensive. We made a comeback and are once again a factor on the political scene. The talk by liberals and others about the "demise" or "death" of the Party, or about our "relevancy" is no longer discussed in the same sense. During the last 3-4 years we came back. Even among our middle class members this is now clear also.

We withstood the pressures of the liquidationists in our Party. These pressures arose not only from the Rosen group but we also had this pressure in some of our leadership. But we rejected these pressures and that is a credit to our leadership. It is significant that we tied the legality of the Party to the mass upsurge. When we appeared before the masses in colleges and among youth we always tied these to our legality. During the periods of the most intense attacks, we talked to more Americans than ever before in our history. Although the enemy tried to isolate us and crush us, nevertheless we broke through instead.

The collective method of our work has improved and we have made headway--our collectivity is now more meaningful. We have eliminated factionalism and have prevented its recurrence. We nip these tendencies in the bud--if there is such a tendency. For 3 years this factional situation made life miserable. Of course, we can have political differences but we can have them without factionalism. Meaningful differences or thoughts are necessary including even sharp exchanges; but there can be no factionalism.

There is a growing sense of confidence on the part of the membership as regards the leadership. We should discuss the area of transmission of ideas between the leadership and the membership. The vertical lines of transmission are not yet open to our membership. We can cite examples of cases where the extreme ends of these vertical lines between the membership and the leadership have been blocked. The membership gets very little from us directly, even in diluted form. This is the most serious of our problems. Very little trickles through to our membership directly except for directives and quotas. Sometimes they have to wait for months to get Party policy. There are some districts in our Party where even the district level does not get the political thinking of the Secretariat or the National Board. There seems to be no system even to give our thoughts to our own press. We do not hold functionary meetings except to rally Comrades for some task. The members have no way of communicating with us. A solution must be found to this lack of methods of breaking through to our leadership. One thing that is going to be done is that the National Office will supply tape recorders to the state committees. They should tape their reports and discussions 2 weeks after a National Board meeting; then we will listen to these tapes. We should start this in July. We must reinstitute functionaries meetings. It should be required that leaders should attend club meetings.

I would place as a most important question the division of work in the leadership. We must declare war against those who resist collective methods of work. We must set organized time schedules, formal procedures for committee meetings and for checking up on their work. We must get

away from the practice of stacking committees within committees and overlapping work. We must have clear-cut individual responsibility. If Comrades do not do their jobs, then we should change assignments.

A great weakness is lack of a system of cadre training. This is the most crucial of our problems. We must have a regular program of cadre training. It must be continuous. When one program is finished, we must already have another ready to start. This bottleneck must be broken. Even our press must have a cadre training program, especially for youth. This Party can double its membership if we had cadre to assign to certain areas. Our links with mass movements are weak because of this. The situation in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) never would have happened if we had a cadre assigned properly. The same is true in the case of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The enemies move in when they find a vacuum.

A large section of our Party is not influenced or related to political movements. Some sections of our Party live in shadows. They are out of touch with the Party leadership as well as with the masses. McCarthyism has left its toll and sections of our Party are still groggy from the last 20 years of attacks and the resultant fears. We were forced into isolation during this period and large sections of our Party have still been unable to break through this isolation. There is a fear of discussing Party policies in public and the belief that our policies are "internal things." We must have a different style of work for this period. We may face more attacks in the near future but this does not invalidate the need for public discussion of our policies. The purpose of our Party has meaning only if we talk to the masses. This will not dilute our policies. Even Marx wrote the "Communist Manifesto" with an eye for the workers, especially for trade unionists.

Our work in trade unions and other mass organizations shows a lack of creativity. Why has there been so little work on the poverty program, on the civil rights movement, etc.?

Why has there been no creativity on the problems of cities, water pollution, etc.? Or in the case of defective cars and monopolies, did we give a lead on this issue? It is clear that we have no fighting stance in the eyes of our supporters.

The current split in the world communist movement has caused confusion about some basic Marxist-Leninist concepts of struggle. We are going through a period in history which will give more immediate meaning to the theories of Marx; that is, up to now we have only contemplated the world, now we must change it. This is not a mere philosophical statement. Our policies and tactics are not merely the reflection of objective reality. Really, this means action. This means a serious relationship with people and a knowledge of what bothers them and what they will react to. Social reality shows that there are trends and reactions on different levels of understanding. This means a Leninist style of leadership.

Communists have veered from this Leninist objectivity and the need to have concrete tactics with which to meet reality. This is the only real reason why Parties should have autonomy--to put into life the reality of their own countries, the class relationships, etc. Lack of this leads to the idea of "skipping stages." This is not only the Chinese position; the old Comintern suffered from this, too. This is not so now.

What is the Party relationship to the present set of circumstances? Our Party suffers from "frustration" because the masses do not move under favorable circumstances. The other speaks for a sect; it moves without the masses. But we suffer from not knowing what the masses are thinking and doing--the "crisis behind the glitter." This lack of understanding leads to a conservative posture. We must see the deep social crisis and shift our position, but we must also prevent a swing from one extreme to another.

In the world split in the communist movement, we also had weaknesses. We did not want to discuss these problems from an ideological point of view. There has been a slow reaction in our Party to the problem of white chauvinism. There has also been a reluctance to discuss ideology. There has been also a resistance to discussion of the nationalism of the Chinese, a reluctance to polemicize against the "Monthly Review", "The Guardian," etc. Maybe we tend to "slander" but

that should not frighten us. I believe that the Yugoslav Party lost control of their cadre because of wrong ideology. Now, they are "retreading" their ideology and cadre. The same is true of the Chinese who lost their cadre and are now trying to win them back. By and large we have a theoretically articulate and developed leadership. We could lead a much bigger Party. This we are capable of. But there are some features of our work as a collective and as individuals that are bad.

On the question of modesty. This is based upon self-analysis of the limits of one's capabilities. Here, we have lost ground. If modesty came into our ranks, she would be smothered. Immodesty is different. We are able to see these weaknesses in people like HERB APTHEKER, VICTOR PERLO, etc. but we do not see it in ourselves. Those whom I named just stand out clearly. A corollary weakness to this lack of modesty is what I call "tantrumitis." If we do not struggle against this, it will engulf us--it will become a form of political pressure. This cannot be excused; we must declare war against this. If I throw a tantrum Comrades will not be honest with me. I include myself when I say we must fight this. Where is the root for this immodesty and tantrumitis? The answer is that the world does not immediately respond to our wishes or demands. As a result, we place a minefield around us. I suffer from this myself. I know.

As to myself, there are hazards in being a part of the top leadership. I do not believe that I have a vested interest in this position or that it is a life-appointed position. My post or my role as leader should be an "open question" at all times. The Party must always be on the lookout to seek out better cadre. This applies to me, to our editors, to the leaders, etc. etc. I do not feel indispensable--although I do think that I have played a certain role. The collective should feel that way. I am not running for office nor am I running away from office.

The world movement should teach us lessons. We have seen a lot of sad experiences. We can see weaknesses in others but it takes objectivity to see our own weaknesses.

At the 17th Convention of our Party we had a slogan of speaking to the millions. Elizabeth really appreciated this concept. It was necessary for our breakthrough. But this concept is no longer enough—we must now develop a style of work where we also speak for the millions. We and some of the world movement underestimate the political upsurge of the masses. U.S. imperialism made this mistake in Vietnam where political problems are the real problems, whereas the emphasis by the U.S. is on the military. But communists also underestimate the explosiveness of the masses—their political consciousness.

Now we turn to a discussion of organizational structure. First of all, no country has our problems, because of the nature and size of our country. Our country is big and our Party is on the East Coast and the West Coast. There is a problem of how to guarantee communication, discussion, etc. Perhaps there should be a smaller National Committee, 35 to 40 people, who would meet every other month. But practical problems dissuade us from this solution. What about youth? We should bring in about 15 to 20 youth. There are at least 10 to 15 youth that should be on the National Committee. If we had only a committee of 35 this would not be realistic and so we can't do it. The other concept is that the National Committee should be held at the same size of 60 to 62 and should meet twice a year. This solution would keep the older cadre and bring in younger cadre also.

The following is the consensus. There should be a National Executive Committee of 20 to 25 who would meet every six weeks. This would include important sectors of our Party. If we cut the size of the National Executive Committee this would leave out important sectors of California, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, etc. But these organizations have made real contributions and that is why we need them. Then there should be a National Executive Board composed of 10 to 15 which would meet weekly. Then there should be an Administrative Committee for daily work in the National Office.

Relative to the elections for the National Committee, there are some new legal problems. The Court of Appeals is made up of no-good reactionaries. This case will be in court

during our convention and the decisions will be against us. There has been a shift in the legal situation. The security question is now important. We should set up a nucleus of a nominating committee to guarantee certain categories for the National Committee: workers, Negroes, women, youth, etc. This committee should work out answers to the questions of how to hold the election, how to vote, how to announce the result and how to combine democracy with security. There will also have to be worked out the right to add or co-opt a few which will have to be put on the National Committee in that way. These are those engaged in trade union work, working in factories, working in the South, etc.

On the question of officers, perhaps an effort should be made to Americanize the titles of the officers, both in national offices and in the district. It was suggested that we have a national chairman, some vice chairmen, a general secretary and secretary. Can we elect these publicly? The consensus is that only two should be elected at the convention because of the legal problems. If the McCarran Act were not with us this would be different. The proposal is that HENRY WINSTON be Chairman and GUS HALL General Secretary. There is no need for any honorary posts at this time. The present National Board should meet five or six days before the convention at which time final decisions can be made with respect to the functioning of the nominating committee at the convention.

Second Session
Sunday, May 22, 1966
Chairman - MICKIE LIMA

The second session of the National Board meeting convened under the chairmanship of MICKIE LIMA. This entire session on the afternoon of May 22, 1966, was devoted to a discussion of GUS HALL's report. In general all of those who spoke expressed agreement with HALL's report. Speakers during this discussion included the following:

ANTHONY KRCHIMAREK

JIM JACKSON

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MICKIE LIMA
GEORGE MEYERS
HY LUMER
BETTY GANNETT
PHIL BART

[REDACTED]
DAN RUBIN

Third Session
Monday, May 23, 1966
Chairman - TOM DENNIS

The third session convened on May 23, 1966, under the chairmanship of TOM DENNIS. This session was devoted to a discussion of the report delivered by GUS HALL. In general the speakers all expressed approval of HALL's report. Speakers in the discussion were the following:

ARNOLD JOHNSON
IRVING POTASH
MORRIS CHILDS
CARL WINTER
TOM DENNIS
HELEN WINTER
HENRY WINSTON
GIL GREEN

The only discussion of note was initiated by GIL GREEN. He suggested that the Party officers be elected by the National Committee after the convention. This would enable the National Committee to retain its power. Furthermore GREEN spoke against the use of the title "general secretary" and expressed his belief that the position should be given an American title. This suggestion did not meet with the general approval of the members of the National Board. GREEN continued in essence as follows:

The atmosphere in the Party leadership is good. We can discuss problems and differ with each other without re-
crimination. While we should express pride in our Party we should not forget our unsolved problems. On some occasions we lag behind and are dragging our feet. Sometimes we are

cocksure about the answers to problems. For example this is the problem in SNCC. Let's evaluate this situation more closely before we make the charge that Progressive Labor took over that organization. I for one am not ready to pass that judgement. Perhaps Negroes should have a Black Panther Party. I believe like MARTIN LUTHER KING that perhaps there is a need to create a crisis before the powers-that-be pay attention.

GREEN continuing: In regard to youth, what's the problem that most occupies their mind? The underlying issue of prime importance to them is the draft. Yet we have no policy as regards the draft and neither do the DuBois Clubs. The SDS hangs up a notice on some bulletin board that there is to be a "discussion on the draft" and they pack the hall. We must take some initiative in this matter.

GREEN then turned to a consideration of the labor movement. He called attention to the situation in the United Auto Workers and the growing unity between WALTER REUTHER and GEORGE MEANY. GREEN stated that the Party cannot ignore the labor movement ties to the Democratic Party. In reference to the coming 1968 election, GREEN called for proposals by the Party noting that the Party cannot repeat its mistake of 1964 in supporting LYNDON B. JOHNSON as a "lesser evil."

Following the discussion GUS HALL delivered a summary of his report and the discussion. In essence HALL commented as follows:

We are sort of going forward in the building of a leadership but we could have had more self-criticism. I will state that we are able to do some things in the trade unions that we could not do two years ago. I am reminded of the fact that a trade union resolution of three years ago could not be passed or accepted in the Board. The Party membership was not ready for such a resolution.

A position on ideology or on policy needs to be molded, which is a process and leaves the door open for further development. Do not close doors. The old Comintern used to close doors-and handed down decisions and said "take it or leave it." The National Executive Committee can now function

differently than it had to do in the past because some policy questions are already worked out. Therefore, they do not have to be so general. It can now devote a day to a concrete problem such as SNCC and the South, etc. I would strongly disagree with GREEN's attitude of "to hell with the public image of the Party." This is a very important problem.

The main report has to be essentially a political one-not an inner report. There should be another report on Party organization, problems, etc. Also, there have to be reports on resolutions which would deal with some inner problems. It would be good if tomorrow we could get a report on SNCC by GEORGE MEYERS. Remember that the Alabama election took place immediately after passage of the Voting Rights Bill. This is something new to people and there were some frustrations, etc. SNCC shows this frustration. The question is not whether Negroes should head and lead Negro organizations and movements. The question of independent movements such as the Black Panther Party is not the question either. The resolution of SNCC is that by 1972 they should be ready for a "take-over." The resolution is dogmatic and talks of the destruction of the state machinery, etc. We cannot be silent on this but we should also point to concrete possibilities and methods. We should also expose the use of terror and many forms of struggle. There is a great period of struggle ahead and we must get closer to the problem.

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Following HALL's summary [redacted] spoke concerning the election of officers at the National Convention. [redacted] stated that he gathered that there was general agreement that only the national chairman and the general secretary should be elected openly. However, there appeared to be a difference of opinion on the number of people to be elected to the National Committee. Therefore, this latter matter would be left open for the moment.

A general discussion on the subject of elections of individuals to the National Committee elicited the final decision that individuals elected to the National Committee could be removed by vote of the CP, USA National Committee without recourse to a subsequent National Convention.

Relative to the election of CP state officials, GUS HALL commented that because of the repression of the McCarran Act, perhaps no state executive officers should be elected. HALL suggested that this matter be thoroughly studied in order to find a solution to this problem. Perhaps the state organizations might hire public relations officers or appoint a secretary of organization who would be "hired" and not an executive of the Party. However, the state Party organization would need at least one officer, perhaps a state chairman or executive secretary, not necessarily full time. HALL then suggested that a subcommittee of the Nominating Committee be appointed consisting of HENRY WINSTON, [redacted] and HELEN WINTER. This group would constitute a nucleus of the Nominating Committee and should begin working immediately.

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[redacted] then spoke on the tentative proposed agenda for the National Convention. It was anticipated that the National Convention would open on Wednesday night, June 22, 1966. The first hour on the opening night of the convention would be devoted to welcoming invited guests, the press, television representatives and delegates. The welcome to the delegates would be delivered by GIL GREEN and HENRY WINSTON would say a few words in the nature of opening remarks. GUS HALL would then deliver the main report. Furthermore on the first night a temporary credentials committee and rules committee would be established.

The convention would reconvene on the following days at 9:30 AM. It was tentatively planned that the following reports would be presented to the convention:

- Struggle to End the War in Vietnam
- Trade Unions
- Youth
- Party Organization and Press
- Party Constitution
- Resolutions Committee
- Miscellaneous Resolutions
- Credentials Committee
- Motions on Dues and Assessments

Appeals Commission Report and Action
Report on Election of Leadership
Election Itself
Action on "Appeal to Workers"
Report of Peace Commission
"Appeal to Nation"
Summary

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It was announced by [] that it was anticipated that the convention would adjourn at about 3:00 PM on Sunday, June 26, 1966.

Following are the proposed commissions:

Presiding Commission
Credentials Commission
Appeals Commission
Resolutions Commission (divided into subcommissions)
Constitution Commission
Commission on Trade Union Work
Commission on Negro Work
Commission on Youth Work
Commission on Party Organization
Commission on Peace Work
Commission on Political Action and Platform.

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Following [] presentation of the proposed tentative agenda there was general discussion which did not result in agreement regarding the agenda. It was therefore decided that the National Board would meet again four or five days before the convention at which time the final agenda would be adopted.

4th Session
Tuesday, May 24, 1966
Chairman - PHIL BART

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The 4th session of the National Board meeting convened on May 24, 1966, under the chairmanship of PHIL BART. The first person to take the floor was [] who announced the following reports would be delivered at the convention by the individuals indicated:

Main Report - GUS HALL
War in Vietnam - ARNOLD JOHNSON
Proposals for Organization of Convention - JIM
JACKSON

Trade Unions - GEORGE MEYERS
Negro Work - CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

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b7c

Party Organization (2 parts) - HENRY WINSTON and [redacted] (details)

Political Action - GIL GREEN
Political Resolutions - HYMAN LUMER
Constitution - [redacted]

General Resolutions Commission - CARL WINTER and
BETTY GANNETT

Appeals - HELEN WINTER
Leadership - GUS HALL

b6
b7c

"Appeal to U.S. Workers" - TOM DENNIS
"Appeal to the Nation on the War in Viet Nam" -
MICKIE LIMA

[redacted] announced that there will also be reports from the commissions on credentials and on dues and assessments, but the membership of these commissions had not yet been selected. CARL WINTER will be chairman of the convention and BETTY GANNETT will be secretary. Chairmen for each session of the convention will be appointed, but no selections have been made as yet.

HENRY WINSTON then spoke concerning the current CP, USA financial drive. He stated that the finance drive is below 50% effective and as a result there is a first class financial crisis at "The Worker." WINSTON appealed to all CP, USA districts to make a greater effort on the financial drive which must be finished within the next few weeks so as to be over before the convention.

Following this announcement WINSTON gave a report on the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) which had been held in Moscow, U.S.S.R., from March 29, 1966 to April 8, 1966, to which WINSTON had been one of the fraternal delegates from the U.S. WINSTON stated

that the CP, USA delegation had been greeted at the airport in Moscow by leading members of the CPSU. The Russians asked when GUS HALL would arrive for the convention and when they were informed that HALL would be unable to attend, they stated that the entire Presidium of the Central Committee, CPSU (CC, CPSU) had waited and were very disappointed by HALL's absence. They stated that if HALL had come, the CPSU would have put a million people on the streets of Moscow to greet him.

However, the CP, USA delegation had been a good delegation and the CPSU was most appreciative of their cooperation. The CP, USA delegation was the only one that finished all its tasks in the U.S.S.R. before leaving.

The CPSU Congress had been stirred by the eloquent plea of the CP, USA delegation for unity in the world communist movement. WINSTON stated that the 23rd Congress had shown the great unity of the CPSU. Although the new five-year plan of the U.S.S.R. may appear grandiose, the Soviet people are confident that it will be fulfilled.

According to WINSTON there had been an expression of the highest degree of international unity at the CPSU Congress and this was due to the brilliant leadership of the CPSU. WINSTON then discussed situations in various parties and countries such as Paraguay, Israel and Indonesia. Relative to the Peoples Republic of China, WINSTON stated that the delegation from the Communist Parties of France and Italy wanted to condemn the policies of the CP of China, however, the CPSU merely stated that the attitude of the CP of China and its absence from the CPSU Congress were "regrettable" but would not permit condemnation of the CP of China at their Congress.

WINSTON stated that the CPSU delegation had met with Vietnamese Comrades from both North and South Vietnam. WINSTON stated that the Vietnamese endorsed the position of the CP, USA relative to the need for unity in the world communist movement and relative to the war in Vietnam. The CP, USA position was also endorsed by the Laotians. Although

the CP of Cuba agreed with the CP, USA on the Vietnamese situation, there was no agreement on other policies. Nevertheless, CP, USA - CP of Cuba relations are better.

The 23rd Congress was firmly based upon the discussions and decisions of the October Plenum of the CC, CPSU. The basis was not the policies of former Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, nor the intransigence of the CP of China, but rather how to carry out the program of the CPSU based upon objective laws, not subjectivity or personal desires.

Following WINSTON's report JIM JACKSON, who also was a fraternal delegate to the 23rd Congress, made a report on his observations.

Following JACKSON, HY LUMER spoke on the Israeli question. LUMER had also been a delegate to the 23rd Congress following which he had traveled to Israel where he met with both factions within the Party. According to LUMER he had been well received and both factions had been friendly toward him. LUMER stated the CP of Israel is split right down the middle. Each group blames the other. LUMER discussed the basis of the split in the CP of Israel. He noted that both factions have great respect for the CP, USA and its views and he was left with the impression that it would be wrong for the CP, USA at this time to recognize either faction as the CP of Israel. LUMER stated he will prepare a memorandum for the national leadership of the CP, USA to be submitted to the Israelis.

Following this, GIL GREEN addressed himself to the report delivered by HENRY WINSTON on the 23rd Congress of the CPSU. GREEN stated that he did not agree that subjectivism during the period of the KHRUSHCHEV regime was the problem contributing to the mistakes made by the CPSU. He also noted that he had reservations concerning the program of the CPSU, the projected rate of development, etc. According to GREEN the real problem in the CPSU is their failure to deal with the problem of bureaucracy. The root cause of the problems during the STALIN-KHRUSHCHEV period was bureaucracy.

This continues to be the main problem in the U.S.S.R. GREEN continued with severe criticism of the U.S.S.R. for their jailing of the two Soviet writers SINYAVSKY and DANIEL. GREEN then charged that nationalism is another one of the main problems in the U.S.S.R.

HENRY WINSTON then replied to GREEN to the effect that GREEN is actually supporting bureaucracy in the name of fighting it. WINSTON accused GREEN of being himself a bureaucrat. According to WINSTON, Soviet policy is determined by the rank and file. No individual dominated the Congress of the CPSU, although LEONID I. BREZHNEV, General Secretary of the CPSU, emerged as a dominant figure. WINSTON stated that the unanimity displayed at the CPSU Congress was based upon agreements on policy among the entire membership of the CPSU. WINSTON continued that he saw no nationalism in the U.S.S.R. According to WINSTON the failing of nationalism would be pretty difficult in a country like the U.S.S.R. which encompasses 130 different nationalities.

GEORGE MEYERS then discussed the SNCC and the situation in the Alabama elections. According to MEYERS the U.S. Government and the Progressive Labor Party have thoroughly infiltrated SNCC. The SNCC leadership is going to try to establish international contacts in Africa, Asia and Latin America immediately; however, no mention was made of similar efforts toward the Soviet Union.

Following MEYERS' report there was discussion of it which included JIM JACKSON, GIL GREEN and CARL WINTER.

CARL WINTER was the next speaker on the subject of "Security of CP, USA Personnel and Property." WINTER discussed the current campaign of terror being waged against communists by the John Birch Society with the knowledge and connivance of the FBI and the police. WINTER made reference to the recent shooting in Richmond, Virginia, the shooting of Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members in Detroit, Michigan, by an individual who actually had been looking for the CP, USA Book Store there, and to the fact that an armed member of "Breakthrough," an arm of the John Birch Society, had been seized in Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan, while GUS HALL was addressing a meeting there.

WINTER also mentioned the fact that bombs had been mailed to CP, USA Headquarters and to CP, USA Book Stores, fires had been set, etc. According to WINTER there is a definite pattern of a planned campaign of terror evident in these incidents and this campaign is aimed against the CP, USA.

WINTER stated that if the National Board gave its approval the CP, USA would begin a new initiative to combat the ultra-right and its terror tactics. With the approval of the National Board the following security measures would be put into effect immediately on a nationwide scale:

At Party Headquarters, particularly at the CP, USA National Office, secret security officers will be appointed who have the responsibility for assigning security guards to doorways and stairways;

For the installation of bullet proof glass and electric-buzzer doors so that strangers cannot freely walk from room to room and into the private offices of CP, USA functionaries;

For the assignment of persons to handle suspicious-looking packages sent to Party Headquarters;

For the appointment of "flying squads" to protect CP, USA personnel, particularly leading CP, USA functionaries when they are making public appearances;

For the assignment of persons to check up on strangers who enter CP, USA offices;

For the assignment of squads to check hotel rooms (and rooms on either side) reserved for CP, USA functionaries and particularly to look for microphones and wire taps;

For the protection of the homes of Party leaders and to make frequent inspections each day of Party offices and safes, including the use of booby traps to determine whether the safes or Party quarters had been entered or tampered with;

To coordinate information on threats and incidents of violence, etc.

WINTER stated that the "flying squads" for the safety of CP, USA personnel would be ready on call in the event of suspicious incidents. The Party will impose strict security on the Party's leading people. The Party leadership must accede to these restrictions and there must be no wandering around on their own. Party leaders will be protected wherever they go. At public meetings protection squads will be assigned to keep their eyes open for suspicious individuals. At such meetings the ushers will be specifically responsible for security assignments and protection will be provided around the speakers' platform, at the entrances, exits, etc.

In Party offices these inspections must include desks, closets, windows, and every conceivable place in the office. In addition to the security devices mentioned above further security measures to be installed will include the use of cameras, both still and movie cameras to photograph "suspects" at meetings, in order to identify agents, provocateurs, etc. CP, USA Headquarters will be under guard day and night and at local levels the district organization secretaries will be responsible for similar arrangements.

Public reports and as extensive publicity as possible will be given on each and every incident involving the abuse of civil liberties. In each case these incidents will be followed to the point of prosecution of the offenders and there will be no dropping of charges. Other liberal

organizations and democratic forces will be urged to cooperate with the CP, USA in this campaign against the abuse of civil liberties, but the Party will not depend upon these forces. When these incidents occur the Party will charge that the JOHNSON administration, the FBI and the local police are closing their eyes to these violations. The Party will demand that derelict police officers be prosecuted for failure to perform their duties.

WINTER stated that all possible security precautions will be taken during the CP, USA National Convention. Every security measure will be worked out to the smallest detail. Guards will be stationed at all entrances and exits, at strategic places throughout the hall and even on the stage.

Following CARL WINTER's report the National Board approved his report and proposals.

This action concluded the final session of the National Board meeting which then adjourned to be reconvened approximately five days before the CP, USA National Convention which is scheduled June 22-26, 1966. No date was set for the next meeting.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
June 17, 1966

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

Demonstrations [redacted]

Racial Matters

On June 15, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), were in contact on that date. Their contact was in reference to the need of funds for the Mississippi march.

King made reference to a conference of the SCLC which was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on June 14, 1966, and which Levison attended, where it was decided that various civil rights organizations engaged in the march will send out their own appeals for funds.

King urged Levison to expeditiously handle the SCLC fund appeal because "they" (the marchers) were in desperate need of money in Mississippi. Levison said he would run a fund appeal letter in the name of the "March Fund" in "The New York Times".

King said the march was going favorably, and that more voter registrations were being obtained than expected.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

117-153735-2449

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7c

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstrations Protesting the
[REDACTED]
Racial Matters

Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 6/17/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1679)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

b6
b7c

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE
[REDACTED]
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference New York teletype, dated 6/15/66, concerning contact between STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Enclosed are eleven copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) incorporating the information contained in referenced teletype. NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, was the source of the information. Two copies are furnished for the information of the Jackson and Memphis Offices; and three copies for the Atlanta Office, since it is origin in the KING case and is auxiliary office in CIRM.

b6
b7c

- 5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 11) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 3 - Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING [REDACTED])
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2 - Jackson (100-) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS)
- 2 - Memphis (100-) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
- 1 - New York (157-1679) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:gmd
(18)

Searched _____
Serialized _____
Indexed _____
Filed _____

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-153735-2450

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1679

NY 694-S* was the source who furnished the information used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature concerning racial matters in the United States and the Communist influence thereof; also because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*.

FBI

Date: 6/20/66

Transmit the following in EN CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) AND SACS JACKSON AND
MEMPHIS

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1679)

CIRM; IS-C; DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]; RACIAL MATTERS.

ON JUNE NINETEEN, SIXTY SIX, NY FIVE ONE EIGHT TWO - S
ASTERISK (CLASSIFY ~~SECRET~~) ADVISED THAT ON THAT DATE,
CLARENCE JONES AND STANLEY LEVISON AGREED TO FLY TO
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, ON THURSDAY (JUNE TWENTY THREE) AND
WILL JOIN MARCH GROUP UNTIL SATURDAY. [REDACTED]
(ASSOCIATE OF JONES IN INTRAMERICAN LIFE CORPORATION)
HANDLED ARRANGEMENTS FOR FLIGHT AND MADE RESERVATIONS FOR
SIX PERSONS UNDER HIS NAME VIA DELTA AIRLINES FLIGHT EIGHT
TWO SEVEN, ^{JUNE 23} LEAVING KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TWO TWENTY
FIVE PM, CHANGING IN ATLANTA TO DELTA FLIGHT SIX TWO THREE,
ARRIVING JACKSON, FIVE THIRTY THREE PM. ALSO MADE
RESERVATIONS RETURNING FROM JACKSON ON DELTA FLIGHT SIX
ZERO SIX, JUNE TWENTY SIX, LEAVING JACKSON FOUR TEN PM.

1-Atlanta (AM RM)

1-Supervisor #42

1-NY 157-1679

1-NY (100-153735)

Approved: _____

JFO:rm Special Agent in Charge

(4)

Sent _____

M

Per _____

340

100

153735-2455

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 6/20/66

EN CODE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via TELETYPE URGENT _____
(Priority)NY 100-153735
157-1679

PAGE TWO

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK (CLASSIFY
~~"SECRET"~~) ADVISED JUNE EIGHTEEN, SIXTY SIX, THAT STANLEY
 LEVISON IN CONTACT WITH WALTER (POSSIBLY WALTER FAUNTROY,
 WASHINGTON, D.C., REPRESENTATIVE OF SCLC) THAT DATE. WALTER
 NOTED THAT "WE" ANNOUNCED OUT OF WASHINGTON ABOUT TRAIN
 LEAVING FROM NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND PHILADELPHIA. ALSO
 SAID "WE" HAVE FIVE TRAINS CONVERGING ON JACKSON, FROM
 BOSTON, SAN FRANCISCO, ST. PAUL THROUGH CHICAGO TO NASHVILLE,
 DETROIT TO CINCINNATI. WALTER NOTED THEY ARE REGULAR
 SCHEDULED TRAINS WHICH THEY WANT TO MAKE A FREEDOM TRAIN.
 WALTER INDICATED THAT THIS WOULD BE COORDINATED THROUGH
 BAYARD (RUSTIN, DIRECTOR OF MARCH ON WASHINGTON, IN AUGUST,
 SIXTY THREE).

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

MAIL COPY SENT TO ATLANTA.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

48-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100 - 153735 - 2451 *du* 24546/6/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial Date

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

Serial sent to Bureau, per
Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk { _____

Date { _____

Date Charged

Employee

Location

F B I

Date: 6/21/66

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM, IS - C (OO:NEW YORK)
DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING [REDACTED]
RACIAL MATTERS (OO:NEW YORK)

b6
b7C

ON THE NIGHT OF SIX TWENTY SIXTY SIX, NY THIRTY EIGHT
TEN DASH S ASTERISK, SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, SECRET
CP MEMBER, NYC, AND ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, SCLC,
ADVISED LEVISON AND [REDACTED]
IN CONVERSATION RE MARCH IN MISSISSIPPI. [REDACTED] ADVISED
[REDACTED] NEW JERSEY, WILL LEAVE FOR
MISSISSIPPI ON THURSDAY BUT MUST KNOW WHERE TO REPORT.
LEVISON SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER PEOPLE FROM NEW YORK
SHOULD REPORT TO MEMPHIS OR JACKSON BUT WOULD FIND OUT AND
GIVE THE INFORMATION TO CANTER. LEVISON SAID MANY PEOPLE
WOULD GO TO MISSISSIPPI ON REGULARLY SCHEDULED NEW YORK TO
JACKSON TRAIN WHICH LEAVES NYC SEVEN P.M., FRIDAY AND ARRIVES
JACKSON FOUR P.M., SATURDAY. HE SAID THEY WOULD ARRIVE

b6
b7C

- 1 - Atlanta (AM)
- 1 - Jackson (AM)
- 1 - Memphis (AM)
- 1 - New York (157-1679)
- 1 - New York

[Handwritten initials]

JMK:bam
(6)
Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 435 P M Per [Signature]
100-153735-2456

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)PAGE TWO

NY 100-153735

IN TIME FOR THE CLIMAX OF THE MARCH ON SUNDAY. IN ADDITION, LEVISON SAID MANY PEOPLE WILL BOARD THE TRAIN AT VARIOUS STOPS ON ITS WAY TO MISSISSIPPI.

LATER, ACCORDING TO SAME SOURCE, LEVISON AND [REDACTED] DISCUSSED THE NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR [REDACTED] SAID BAYARD RUSTIN (ORGANIZER OF MARCH ON WASHINGTON) IS NEW YORK CITY COORDINATOR WITH OFFICES AT THE A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE, TWO SEVENTEEN WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

LEVISON SAID THERE WOULD BE A FLIGHT LEAVING NYC ON FRIDAY NIGHT BUT DID NOT HAVE A SPECIFIC TIME AS TO YET. HE SAID HOWEVER FIFTY PEOPLE FROM NEW YORK HAVE ALREADY LEFT EN ROUTE TO MISSISSIPPI.

AIR MAIL COPIES TO ATLANTA, JACKSON AND MEMPHIS.

LHM FOLLOWS.

b6
b7c

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 10

Page 36 ~ b6, b7C

Page 75 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 120 ~ Duplicate

Page 126 ~ Duplicate

Page 162 ~ b6, b7C

Page 171 ~ Duplicate

Page 172 ~ Duplicate

Page 173 ~ Duplicate

Page 174 ~ Duplicate

Page 184 ~ b6, b7C, b7D